

I feel that I can go when it comes to treating with Federal employees generally. However, I am quite willing to make the concession provided for in this bill for the teachers. Poorly paid as many of the Federal employees are, they are much better paid, considering the responsibility of the work, than are the teachers.

Mr. President, in view of the fact that I am supporting this plan which is partly contributory and partly at public expense I want it distinctly understood that I shall not favor that plan when it comes to the Federal employees generally. I feel that we need some retirement plan on the ground of superannuation, but in order to have my support as I now see it it must be entirely upon the contributory plan.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no amendments offered as in Committee of the Whole, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. MARTIN. I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 11, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 8, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. William Couden, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Lord God Almighty, let the sense of Thine omnipresence pervade this august Chamber to-day. From Thine omniscience lend wisdom. By Thine omnipotence increase our national prowess against Thy enemies and ours. And endue us as a free people with more and more of the spirit of Thine infinite love revealed to us in Jesus Christ. In the great war task before the departments of our Government help them to unite in planning the work and in working the plan. And in the civic mind adjust rightly that delicate balance of rights and duties, privileges and obligations, liberties and responsibilities, so that the social life and ideals of our country may be true.

We ask all this that we of to-day may put no reproach into our history, no stain upon our flag, no shadow upon our hopes. In the name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for two minutes in order to read a patriotic poem by Mr. George Morrow Mayo, which I think is worthy of preservation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes in order to read a poem. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HICKS. The poem is as follows:

Here's to the blue of the wind-swept North
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Grant be with you all
As the sons of the North advance.

Here's to the gray of the sun-kissed South
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of Lee be with you all
As the sons of the South advance.

And here's to the blue and gray as one
When we meet on the fields of France;
May the spirit of God be with us all
As the sons of the flag advance.

[Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

An act (S. 3083) granting to the Lincoln Highway Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, a right of way through certain public lands of the United States; and

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 92) providing additional time for the payment of purchase money under homestead entries within the former Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, this is Private Calendar day. I understand, however, that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Flood] desires to complete the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. We have three bills on the calendar, and have no objection to the completion of the Diplomatic appropriation bill, providing our rights are reserved, and I should like very much to call up these bills this afternoon when the appropriation bill is passed—

The SPEAKER. Suppose the appropriation bill does not pass, then what?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Then, Mr. Speaker, if the bill does not pass to-day, I am willing that our rights should be yielded—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the pension bills follow immediately after the completion of the consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the bill providing housing for the employees for shipyards in which vessels are being constructed for our merchant marine has been given a privileged status to follow the disposition of the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, and I would not care to agree to any arrangement that would interfere with that. As I understand it, the gentleman from Ohio is reporting private pension bills, and they are in order to-day. It will only take about 30 minutes to dispose of them, and I would rather he would dispose of them now and then let the consideration of the diplomatic bill proceed.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I object to that arrangement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows, but the gentleman from Missouri did object.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire if an arrangement can not be made that these pension bills may be taken up the first thing after the passage of this appropriation bill and the housing bill.

The SPEAKER. That is exactly what the gentleman from Missouri objected to a moment ago.

Mr. ASHBROOK. No; my suggestion is that these private pension bills be taken up after the disposition of the appropriation bill and the housing bill.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to the gentleman from Ohio that he defer his request until later in the day. There will be no difficulty, I think, in arranging to have the bills brought up for consideration either late this afternoon or to-morrow morning. I understand they will only take a half hour or so.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, let me make this suggestion to the gentleman from Ohio, that he ask unanimous consent to take up the bills at 5 o'clock, and they could probably be considered between 5 o'clock and 5.30.

Mr. FLOOD. Suppose the appropriation bill is not completed.

Mr. BORLAND. The chances are it will be completed; if not, it will go over.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow for the consideration of these special pension bills until 12 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Maybe it will not take until 12 o'clock.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Speaker, I shall be obliged to object to that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Virginia if he will not permit these bills to be taken up at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. FLOOD. Say 6 o'clock.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DOWELL. What is the reason we can not take them up this afternoon?

The SPEAKER. None whatever.

Mr. WALSH. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. FLOOD and Mr. STAFFORD. Division, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I raise the question that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa makes the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would like again to inquire of the gentleman from Virginia—

The SPEAKER. But the point of no quorum has been made. Mr. ASHBROOK. If he will permit these bills to be passed—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa withdraw the point of order?

Mr. DOWELL. I do not, unless the gentleman will withdraw his motion and permit these pension bills to be considered.

Mr. FLOOD. I will not do that.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. It is an automatic call. The Doorkeeper will close the doors and the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees. Those in favor of the House resolving itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, will, as their names are called, answer "yea" and those opposed will answer "nay," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 136, nays 199, answered "present" 1, not voting 92, as follows:

YEAS—136.

Alexander	Ferris	Larsen	Rouse
Almon	Fess	Lazaro	Rowe
Anthony	Fisher	Lee, Cal.	Sabath
Bankhead	Flood	Lee, Ga.	Sanford
Barkley	Fordney	Lever	Saunders, Va.
Bell	Foss	Linthicum	Sears
Black	Garner	London	Shackleford
Blackmon	Garrett, Tenn.	Longworth	Sherley
Blanton	Garrett, Tex.	Lunn	Sims
Booher	Gillett	McCormick	Nisson
Borland	Glass	McLemore	Slayden
Brand	Goodwin, Ark.	Mansfield	Small
Burnett	Gordon	Martin	Smith, C. B.
Byrnes, S. C.	Gray, Ala.	Mays	Stafford
Byrnes, Tenn.	Hamlin	Miller, Minn.	Stephens, Miss.
Candler, Miss.	Hardy	Montague	Stephens, Nebr.
Caraway	Harrison, Miss.	Moon	Summers
Carlin	Harrison, Va.	Oldfield	Tague
Carter, Okla.	Hedlin	Oliver, Ala.	Taylor, Ark.
Ceady	Helm	Oliver, N. Y.	Temple
Collier	Holland	Padgett	Treadway
Connally, Tex.	Hood	Park	Vinson
Cooper, Wis.	Houston	Porter	Volstead
Crisp	Howard	Pou	Walsh
Decker	Hull, Tenn.	Price	Watkins
Dempsey	Humphreys	Quin	Watson, Va.
Dies	Jacoway	Ragsdale	Weaver
Dominick	James	Reed	Webb
Drane	Johnson, Ky.	Rayburn	Welling
Dupré	Jones, Tex.	Robbins	Whaley
Eagan	Jones, Va.	Robinson	Wilson, Tex.
Ellsworth	Kehoe	Rogers	Wingo
Elston	Kincheloe	Romjue	Wright
Evans	Kitchin		Young, Tex.

NAYS—199.

Ashbrook	Cramton	Graham, Ill.	Knutson
Aswell	Currie, Mich.	Gray, N. J.	Kraus
Austin	Dale, Vt.	Green, Iowa	La Follette
Ayres	Dallinger	Greene, Vt.	Langley
Baer	Darrow	Hadley	Leibach
Barnhart	Denison	Hamilton, Mich.	Lenroot
Beakes	Denton	Haugen	Little
Beshlin	Dewalt	Hawley	Loneragan
Bland	Dickinson	Hayden	Lufkin
Bowers	Dill	Hayes	Lundeen
Brodbeck	Dillon	Helvering	McAndrews
Browne	Dixon	Hensley	McArthur
Brunbaugh	Doolittle	Hersey	McClintic
Burroughs	Dowell	Hicks	McCulloch
Butler	Dyer	Hillard	McFadden
Campbell, Kans.	Elliot	Huddleston	McKenzie
Campbell, Pa.	Emerson	Hull, Iowa	McLaughlin, Mich.
Cannon	Esch	Hutchinson	Madden
Cantrill	Fairchild, B. L.	Igoe	Magee
Carew	Farr	Ireland	Maher
Cary	Fields	Johnson, Wash.	Mapes
Chandler, N. Y.	Foster	Juni	Mason
Chandler, Okla.	Francis	Kearns	Meeker
Church	Frear	Keating	Merritt
Clark, Pa.	Freeman	Kelly, Pa.	Miller, Wash.
Classon	French	Kennedy, Iowa	Moore, Pa.
Claypool	Fuller, Ill.	Kennedy, R. I.	Moore, Ind.
Connelly, Kans.	Gallivan	Kettner	Morgan
Cooper, Ohio	Gandy	Key, Ohio	Morin
Cooper, W. Va.	Gard	Kiess, Pa.	Neely
Cox	Glynn	King	Nichols, Mich.
Crago	Good	Kinkaid	Nolan

Norton	Reavis	Smith, Mich.	Vestal
Osborne	Roberts	Snell	Volgt
Overstreet	Rosenberg	Snook	Waldow
Paige	Rose	Steele	Walton
Parker, N. J.	Rubey	Sterling, Ill.	Ward
Parker, N. Y.	Rucker	Sterling, Pa.	Wason
Peters	Russell	Stevenson	Watson, Pa.
Phelan	Sanders, Ind.	Strong	Welty
Platt	Schall	Sweet	Wheeler
Polk	Scott, Iowa	Switzer	White, Me.
Powers	Scott, Mich.	Taylor, Colo.	Williams
Pratt	Sells	Thomas	Winslow
Purnell	Shallenberger	Thompson	Wise
Raker	Sherwood	Tillman	Wood, Ind.
Ramsey	Shouse	Tilson	Woodyard
Ramseyer	Sinnott	Timberlake	Young, N. Dak.
Randall	Sloan	Towner	Zihman
Rankin	Smith, Idaho	Van Dyke	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Browning

NOT VOTING—92.

Anderson	Estopinal	Johnson, S. Dak.	Sanders, N. Y.
Bacharach	Fairchild, G. W.	Kahn	Scott, Pa.
Britten	Fairfield	Kelley, Mich.	Scully
Buchanan	Flynn	Kreider	Siegel
Caldwell	Focht	LaGuardia	Slomp
Capstick	Fuller, Mass.	Leshner	Smith, T. F.
Carter, Mass.	Gallagher	Littlepage	Snyder
Clark, Fla.	Garland	Lobeck	Stegall
Copley	Godwin, N. C.	McKeown	Stedman
Costello	Goodall	McKinley	Steenerson
Crosser	Gould	McLaughlin, Pa.	Stines
Curry, Cal.	Graham, Pa.	Mann	Sullivan
Dale, N. Y.	Greene, Mass.	Mondell	Swift
Davidson	Gregg	Mott	Talbott
Davis	Griest	Mudd	Templeton
Dent	Hamill	Nelson	Tinkham
Doeling	Hamilton, N. Y.	Nicholls, S. C.	Vare
Doremus	Haskell	Olney	Venable
Doughton	Hastings	O'Shaunessy	Walker
Dunker	Heaton	Overmyer	White, Ohio
Dunn	Heintz	Riordan	Wilson, Ill.
Eagle	Hollingsworth	Rowland	Wilson, La.
Edmonds	Husted	Sanders, La.	Woods, Iowa

So the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:
Until further notice:

Mr. DOUGHTON with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. DUNN.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Mr. STEDMAN with Mr. TEMPLETON.

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana with Mr. GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. OLNEY with Mr. CURRY of California.

Mr. FLYNN with Mr. SNYDER.

Mr. TALBOTT with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. SIEGEL.

Mr. CROSSER with Mr. GARLAND.

Mr. DALE of New York with Mr. GOULD.

Mr. DENT with Mr. COPLE.

Mr. DOOLING with Mr. GOODALL.

Mr. CALDWELL with Mr. STINES.

Mr. DOREMUS with Mr. DAVIDSON.

Mr. EAGLE with Mr. BRITTEN.

Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. DRUKKER.

Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina with Mr. COSTELLO.

Mr. BUCHANAN with Mr. BACHARACH.

Mr. GREGG with Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. HAMILL with Mr. FOCHT.

Mr. HASTINGS with Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts.

Mr. LITTLEPAGE with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. LOBECK with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts.

Mr. McKEOWN with Mr. McARTHUR.

Mr. NICHOLS of South Carolina with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. KELLEY of Michigan.

Mr. OVERMYER with Mr. MCKINLEY.

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana with Mr. HEATON.

Mr. THOMAS F. SMITH with Mr. HUSTED.

Mr. STEGALL with Mr. MOTT.

Mr. SULLIVAN with Mr. MUDD.

Mr. VENABLE with Mr. KAHN.

Mr. WALKER with Mr. ROWLAND.

Mr. WHITE of Ohio with Mr. SANDERS of New York.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.
The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. So the motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9314, the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, is rejected. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

PENSIONS.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 9612, an omnibus pension bill, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9612) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that this bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of John Blackburn, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George A. Porter, late of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse R. Mercer, late of Company A, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Bowery, late of Company F, One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Darius F. Bell, late of Company D, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael J. Breyfogel, late of Company C, Ninety-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Canton, widow of John Canton, late of Companies I and B, Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Joseph C. Gluck, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Z. T. Lane, late of Company K, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Adaline L. Black, widow of John C. Black, late colonel, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John M. Prouty, late of Company G, Twenty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Plotner, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Norfleet, late of Company F, Ninth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Preston Carver, late of Company C, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Morton, late of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph F. Martin, late of Company B, Ninety-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert O. Dunning, helpless and dependent child of Lester D. Dunning, late of the Provost Guards, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry Cummings, late of Company A, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Withrow, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Lanham, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Smalley, late an unassigned drafted recruit, tenth congressional district of Indiana, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of John Burns, late of Company I, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac C. Pierce, late of Company L, Third Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Swanson, late of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Harrington, late of Company K, One hundred and sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Waddle, late of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Girdler, late of Company C, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph D. Thach, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, and Company G, Ninth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Georgeanna McNatt Mills, former widow of William J. McNatt, late of Company D, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Abraham Gindesparger, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Morton A. Pratt, late of Company A, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Simison, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Erastus S. Bussell, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas R. Henthorn, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Simeon C. Shields, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Smith, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza H. Cooley, former widow of Newton S. Parker, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Edward Lewey, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Anderson, late of Company I, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew M. Graham, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John McKinney, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Alonzo A. V. P. McCoy, late of Companies K and M, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milton Smith, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James R. Harris, late of Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert J. Clark, late of Company I, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Asa Gatton, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Winfield S. Port, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Alms, late of Company K, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte West, former widow of Edward A. Minkler, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William V. Farris, late of Company K, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William N. Green, late of Company I, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. W. Hicks, late of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Kimball, late of Battery G, First Battalion Maine Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Baird, late of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William J. Beavers, late of Company G, Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Esels Laukhuff, late of Company K, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George S. Emery, late of Company A5, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret E. Messing, helpless and dependent child of Henry J. Messing, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. Rawley, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Addison Elain, late of Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David F. Pierce, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Hunter, Jr., late of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sanford T. Chapman, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Saunders, alias "Sandy," late of Company A, First Regiment United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amos A. Haskell, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Brummett, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Blum, late of Company K, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marion F. Halbert, late of Company A, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Lane, late of Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward R. Chapin, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of F. Hickman Hawkey, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Hammelmann, late of Company I, Second Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Stanton, late of Company H, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Brookins, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Belcher, late of Company A, Thirty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary V. Rainsberger, widow of Joseph D. Rainsberger, late of Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Lewis Warley, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Hagen, late of Company E, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Romanes Blakley, late of Company I, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry C. Nosler, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Effie C. Strout, widow of Reuben Strout, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Silas Flournoy, late of Company I, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Mills, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver P. Barr, late of Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Croft, late of Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Thomas, late of Company H, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elias Shannon, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Jellison, late of Company H, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Polly Kiff, former widow of Edson Murray, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Theodore W. Goodsell, late of Company C, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Morton B. Fitts, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert Hart, late of Company G, One hundred and first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Saxon, late of the Thirteenth Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Strong, late of Company B, Twenty-first Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John G. Hearn, late of Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Franklin M. Joines, late of Company H, Second Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Dieffenbacher, widow of James G. Dieffenbacher, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Arba H. Trufant, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin G. Young, late of Company C, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis Pratt, late of Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas C. Layton, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marion F. Willis, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Cooper, widow of Thomas W. Cooper, late of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment, and Company E, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Samuel H. McCartney, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frances McCloe, widow of Edward S. McCloe, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Elijah Houghton, late of Company D, Eighty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William T. Gibbs, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Roswell O. Spear, late of Company F, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Willis Akles, late of Company E, Eighty-third Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Littleton, late of Company F, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob H. Murdock, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James K. Nichols, late of Company M, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leonidas H. Oldfield, late of Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac N. Rhodes, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, and Company F, First Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel A. Bennett, late of Battery B, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marcellus F. Darling, late of Company L, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, and Company K, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frances Brady, widow of George Brady, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Carpenter Bennett, late of Company H, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Adams, late of Company B, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eli Clark, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Lydick, late of Company F, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elias Culbreath, late of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Llewellyn L. Johnson, late of Company I, One hundred and first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Sellers, late of Company A, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas A. Peters, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Montgomery Z. Sweet, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ebenezer F. Spaulding, late of Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham G. Hendryx, late of Company A, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles De Long, late of Company G, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reuben J. Smith, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Day, late of Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mason Gates, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Wood, late of Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew Henri Hart, late of Company A, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram W. Covill, late of Company B, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Handy, late of First Independent Battery Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Worth, late of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Annie Sangamo, widow of John Sangamo, late of Company M, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of James P. Tanner, late of Company F, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine F. Reinart, widow of Franklin Reinart, late of Company B, Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Enrolled Militia, and Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of William C. Tanner, late of Company B, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James E. Merrifield, late of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob W. Burge, late of Company P, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sidney Merifield, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jordan C. Hall, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Durrah, late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mandell Wells, late of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George M. Burns, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Michael Young, late of Company A, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Emma L. Parker, former widow of William C. Parker, alias Charles Williams, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Henry B. Lake, late of Company H, Seventy-sixth Regiment, and Company E, Ninety-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi Miles, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oliver Brier, late of Independent Battery E, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Baker, late of Company H, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Drafted Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward B. Lanning, late of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment New York Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham D. Stouffer, late of Company L, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anson Harding, late of Company G, Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas R. Turnham, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Gillon, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Murphy, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hostin Littoral, late of Company D, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James E. Fields, late of Company K, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. Reeder, late of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles L. Hewitt, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Christopher Scheets, late of Company C, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert Burgher, late of Band, Fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of James E. Upham, late of Company C, One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Tanner, late of Company H, Seventy-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas McAndrews, late of Company D, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Creighton, widow of Richard Creighton, late of Company D, Forty-third Regiment, and Company K, Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$37 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of John Creighton, helpless and dependent child of said Richard Creighton, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Sarah J. Creighton, the name of said John Creighton shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Sarah J. Creighton.

The name of Peter L. Chapman, late of Twenty-fifth Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Tingley, late of Company A, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Longmire, late of Company A, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriet M. Green, widow of Levi Green, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

The name of Thomas H. Primrose, late of Battery B, New Jersey Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Walker, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Fesler, late of Company E, First Regiment Potomac Home Brigade, Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Conrad, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hamilton T. Faris, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Dwight Simpson, late of Company I, First Regiment United States Veteran Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Silas C. Robbins, late of Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James R. Evans, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Nesbitt, late of Company I, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The foregoing bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 1102. John Blackburn.	H. R. 6877. James Hagen.
H. R. 1310. George A. Porter.	H. R. 6804. Effie C. Strout.
H. R. 1345. Jesse R. Mercer.	H. R. 6849. Silas Flournoy.
H. R. 1392. George Bowery.	H. R. 6853. John L. Mills.
H. R. 1548. Darius F. Bell.	H. R. 7071. Oliver P. Barr.
H. R. 1549. Michael J. Breyfogel.	H. R. 7072. Thomas Croft.
H. R. 1825. Sarah E. Canton.	H. R. 7108. James Thomas.
H. R. 1985. Joseph C. Gluck.	H. R. 7120. Elias Shannon.
H. R. 2137. Peter Z. T. Lane.	H. R. 7128. John Jellison.
H. R. 2217. Adeline L. Black.	H. R. 7293. Polly Kirt.
H. R. 2268. John M. Prouty.	H. R. 7463. Theodore W. Goodsell.
H. R. 2269. Daniel Plotner.	H. R. 7484. Morton B. Pitts.
H. R. 2410. John Norfleet.	H. R. 7504. Robert Hart.
H. R. 2444. Preston Carver.	H. R. 7505. William L. Saxon.
H. R. 2535. George W. Morton.	H. R. 7558. William A. Strong.
H. R. 2565. Joseph F. Martin.	H. R. 7576. John G. Hearn.
H. R. 2678. Albert O. Dunning.	H. R. 7559. Franklin M. Joines.
H. R. 3446. Henry Cummings.	H. R. 7672. Sarah E. Dieffenbacher.
H. R. 3494. Francis M. Withrow.	H. R. 7686. Arba H. Trufant.
H. R. 3511. John W. Lanham.	H. R. 7713. Benjamin G. Young.
H. R. 3529. James Smalley.	H. R. 7719. Lewis Pratt.
H. R. 3584. John Burns.	H. R. 7744. Thomas C. Layton.
H. R. 3620. Isaac C. Pierce.	H. R. 7746. Marion F. Willis.
H. R. 3751. John W. Swanson.	H. R. 7749. Margaret A. Cooper.
H. R. 3720. George W. Harrington.	H. R. 7894. Samuel H. McCartney.
H. R. 4321. William C. Waddle.	H. R. 7895. Frances McCloe.
H. R. 4326. William J. Girdler.	H. R. 7902. Elijah Houghton.
H. R. 4332. Joseph D. Thach.	H. R. 7903. William T. Gibbs.
H. R. 4522. Georgeanna Mc Natt Mills.	H. R. 7910. Roswell O. Spear.
H. R. 4647. Abraham Gindesperger.	H. R. 7953. Willis Akies.
H. R. 4674. Morton A. Pratt.	H. R. 7972. George W. Littleton.
H. R. 4679. John H. Simson.	H. R. 7973. Jacob H. Murdock.
H. R. 4684. Erasmus S. Bussell.	H. R. 7977. James K. Nichols.
H. R. 4929. Thomas R. Henthorn.	H. R. 8201. Leonidas H. Oldfield.
H. R. 4967. Simeon C. Shields.	H. R. 8223. Isaac N. Rhodes.
H. R. 4979. Charles Smith.	H. R. 8385. Samuel A. Bennett.
H. R. 5004. Eliza H. Cooley.	H. R. 8406. Marcellus F. Darling.
H. R. 5026. Edward Lewey.	H. R. 8431. Frances Brady.
H. R. 5054. George W. Anderson.	H. R. 8445. Carpenter Bennett.
H. R. 5150. Andrew M. Graham.	H. R. 8453. William H. Adams.
H. R. 5221. John McKinney.	H. R. 8472. Eli Clark.
H. R. 5234. Alonzo A. V. McCoy.	H. R. 8484. Andrew Lydick.
H. R. 5259. Milton Smith.	H. R. 8487. Elias Culbreath.
H. R. 5293. James R. Harris.	H. R. 8503. Llewellyn L. Johnson.
H. R. 5327. Robert J. Clark.	H. R. 8507. John Sellers.
H. R. 5354. Asa Gatten.	H. R. 8538. Thomas A. Peters.
H. R. 5484. Winfield S. Port.	H. R. 8541. Montgomery Z. Sweet.
H. R. 5549. George W. Alms.	H. R. 8622. Ebenezer F. Spaulding.
H. R. 5734. Charlotte West.	H. R. 8631. Abraham G. Hendryx.
H. R. 5748. William V. Farris.	H. R. 8680. Charles De Long.
H. R. 5751. William N. Green.	H. R. 8693. Reuben J. Smith.
H. R. 5752. John L. W. Hicks.	H. R. 8697. John H. Day.
H. R. 5821. George H. Kimball.	H. R. 8724. Mason Gates.
H. R. 5878. John L. Baird.	H. R. 8726. Benjamin F. Wood.
H. R. 5879. William J. Beavers.	H. R. 8730. Andrew Henri Hart.
H. R. 5905. Esais Lauchuff.	H. R. 8776. Hiram W. Covill.
H. R. 5922. George S. Emery.	H. R. 8795. James H. Handy.
H. R. 5974. Margaret E. Messing.	H. R. 8803. John R. Worth.
H. R. 5981. John W. Rawley.	H. R. 8811. Annie Sangamo.
H. R. 5990. Addison Blain.	H. R. 8851. James P. Tanner.
H. R. 6042. David F. Pierce.	H. R. 8857. Catharine F. Reinart.
H. R. 6051. David F. Hunter, jr.	H. R. 8863. William C. Tanner.
H. R. 6096. Sanford T. Chapman.	H. R. 8866. James E. Merrifield.
H. R. 6205. George Saunders, alias "Sandy."	H. R. 8867. Jacob W. Burge.
H. R. 6389. Amos A. Haskell.	H. R. 8869. Sidney Merifield.
H. R. 6390. Daniel Brummett.	H. R. 8872. Jordan C. Hall.
H. R. 6415. Henry Blum.	H. R. 8873. James Durrah.
H. R. 6430. Marion F. Halbert.	H. R. 8875. Mandell Wells.
H. R. 6433. John R. Lane.	H. R. 8892. George M. Burns.
H. R. 6450. Edward R. Chapin.	H. R. 8893. Michael Young.
H. R. 6455. F. Hickman Hawkey.	H. R. 8895. Emma L. Parker.
H. R. 6507. Charles Hammelmann.	H. R. 8896. Henry B. Lake.
H. R. 6588. Charles W. Stanton.	H. R. 8919. Levi Miles.
H. R. 6660. John Brookins.	H. R. 8922. Oliver Brier.
H. R. 6810. Romanes Binkley.	H. R. 8940. James H. Baker.
H. R. 6835. Henry C. Nosler.	H. R. 8961. Edward B. Lanning.
H. R. 6839. John Belcher.	H. R. 8968. Abraham D. Stouffer.
H. R. 6851. Mary V. Rainsberger.	H. R. 8993. Anson Harding.
H. R. 6876. Lewis Warley.	H. R. 8997. Thomas R. Turnham.
	H. R. 9011. John Gillon.
	H. R. 9012. William R. Murphy.
	H. R. 9013. Hostin Littoral.

H. R. 9014. James E. Fields.
H. R. 9015. James H. Reeder.
H. R. 9019. Charles L. Hewitt.
H. R. 9042. Christopher Scheets.
H. R. 9046. Albert Burgher.
H. R. 9057. James E. Upham.
H. R. 9059. George Tanner.
H. R. 9063. Thomas McAndrews.
H. R. 9065. Sarah J. Creighton.
H. R. 9086. Peter L. Chapman.
H. R. 9087. William R. Tingley.

H. R. 9117. James Longmire.
H. R. 9121. Harriet M. Green.
H. R. 9174. Thomas H. Primrose.
H. R. 9197. John W. Walker.
H. R. 9214. John Fesler.
H. R. 9226. George W. Conrad.
H. R. 9227. Hamilton T. Faris.
H. R. 9240. Dwight Simpson.
H. R. 9277. Silas C. Robbins.
H. R. 9479. James R. Evans.
H. R. 9543. William H. Nesbitt.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.
The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Alonzo A. V. P. McCoy, late of Companies K and M, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask some member of the committee how it happens that in several of these items in the report the post-office addresses are given and in others they are not, so that there is no way to identify from what part of the country these men come?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Where an original pension is granted, the post-office address is given. Where it is an increase, the post-office address is not given.

Mr. WALSH. And that is uniformly the rule?

Mr. ASHBROOK. That is uniformly the rule.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion.

The SPEAKER. The pro forma amendment is withdrawn.
The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of George S. Emery, late of Company A5, Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Militia Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia). The gentleman from Ohio offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ASHBROOK offers an amendment: Page 11, line 1, after the capital "A," strike out the figure "5."

Mr. ASHBROOK. It is a typographical error.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of John R. Lane, late of Company I, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, is the Clerk reading the bill or just the names? I can not follow it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk is reading the names.

Mr. ANTHONY. I would like to have the bill read as it is written, so that we can follow it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Mary V. Rainsberger, widow of Joseph D. Rainsberger, late of Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, the Clerk is not reading the bill. I would like to ask that the bill be read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the Clerk is reading the bill according to the usual practice in relation to these bills. If the gentleman from Kansas insists on all the details being read, of course the Clerk will be directed to read the bill in that way.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, the phraseology of each paragraph is practically the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that, and the Clerk is reading the bill according to the usual practice, but if insisted upon the Clerk will be required to conform to the request of the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kansas moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. ANTHONY. The reason why I insist that the Clerk read this bill is that some of the Members of the House are trying to follow these pension bills in the effort to extract some little information from them, and if the Clerk glosses the reading over in this way it is difficult to follow it.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] awhile ago asked a very pertinent question as to why the post-office

addresses of the pensioners were not inserted in all these cases. I think the address should be inserted in each case, so that the pensioner may be identified. I was unable, however, to understand, from the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK], why it was inserted in some cases and not in others, and why it would not be a good plan to insert it in every case, so as to aid in the identification of the pensioner.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I will say to the gentleman that the post-office address is inserted in an original pension for the benefit of the Pension Office.

Mr. ANTHONY. Would it not be a good idea to insert the post-office address for the information of the House?

Mr. ASHBROOK. That matter has been discussed here several times, some Members favor it and some believe it should not be, but it requires extra work for the clerk of the Pension Committee and for the examiner. A good many of these pensioners change their addresses frequently. I can see no reason for the change in the system.

Mr. ANTHONY. Well, all the more reason, because of the itinerant character of some of these pensioners that change their addresses so often it would be in the public interest that they give their post-office addresses, so that they can be identified by the community. It is charged that some cases reported out of this committee are not so meritorious, perhaps, as they should be, so that in order to protect the House and in order to protect the committee every means of identification possible should be thrown around these cases.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I will say to my friend that the report that accompanied the bill is full, and I believe it furnishes sufficient information.

Mr. ANTHONY. Does that give the post-office address of the pensioner?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I believe not.

Mr. ANTHONY. Then, in that particular the report does not clear up that point.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to continue along this line. I made a few remarks when the last pension bill was before the House, wherein I stated that I did not think these bills were being reported out by the committee in a manner that was exactly fair and equitable to the soldier population of the country, and also in a manner that was exactly fair and equitable to the membership of this House. I have since then caused to be made a little investigation in regard to the way these bills were being reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and I am sorry to say that the result of that small investigation has been that it appears to me, and I believe it will appear to the membership of this House, that the Committee on Invalid Pensions, at least some of the members of that committee, are taking advantage of their membership of that committee to perpetrate a species of petty larceny in extracting the greatest possible number of these bills for their constituents.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. How long has the gentleman been a Member of the House?

Mr. ANTHONY. Ten years.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. And is just now discovering that?

Mr. ANTHONY. No. It has been apparent to me all along that the evil has existed, but it is a growing evil. The fact that the evil exists is no reason why it should not be corrected now; and as one Member of the House I intend that it shall be corrected.

For instance, I want to call the attention of the membership to the fact that so far on the calendar in this short session of the House, one member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions has 18 bills reported out and passed by the House and now on the calendar. Another member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions has 17 bills, another 13 bills, another 18 bills, and that is the way it runs. The average number of bills which the entire membership of the House has received this session is perhaps 1, 2, or 3 per Member. I do not say that they should be apportioned to the membership, but I do say that the individual merits of each case should be considered by the committee; and the number of bills should be apportioned to the entire soldier population of the country, so that any soldier who is in necessitous circumstances can have an equal chance of having the merits of his case considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTHONY. I ask for five minutes more, and then I will yield to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the gentleman state the names of the members of the Committee on Invalid Pensions who have these bills?

Mr. ANTHONY. I do not care to do that. I do not think it will be necessary to do that. I wish simply to state the facts as they exist, and trust to the individual membership of the Committee on Invalid Pensions to see that that evil is corrected. Now, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is not the logic of the gentleman's argument that which some of us have heretofore tried to point out, namely, that the passing of individual bills ought to be abolished, and that we ought to pass a general law which would cover the cases?

Mr. ANTHONY. No; I think in some individual cases the necessity undoubtedly exists for a remedy by Congress; but as that power is now exercised by Congress, the merit of individual cases is not given the consideration it should have. Facts are not verified, and any soldier who prepares affidavits the validity of which is not even questioned by the committee, just so they are formally prepared, can secure a bill through the committee, if he stands close enough to favored Members of Congress. In my opinion that is wrong.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ANTHONY. I will.

Mr. HOWARD. The gentleman remembers when we had the prolonged debate over the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill?

Mr. ANTHONY. I do.

Mr. HOWARD. Does the gentleman remember that the most formidable argument made on both sides of this House when that bill was under consideration was the statement that the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill would eliminate the necessity for a continuation of these private pension bills, which were unjust in the inequalities practiced by the committee?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes; I remember that; but I want to say to the gentleman that the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill does not remedy the situation that confronts the soldiers of this country. Those with a long service get the proper remedy, but many others are not adequately taken care of. Remedying individual cases of this kind now largely depends on how closely the soldier may be acquainted with a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

I say that instead of resorting to such methods for relief, this Congress ought to pass an adequate general pension bill which will put every soldier upon a fair, liberal, and equitable basis.

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTHONY. I yield to the gentleman, who is a member of the committee.

Mr. LANGLEY. I heartily agree with the gentleman's contention about the justice of general legislation giving all of them what a few get by special act. That has always been my contention. And let me say further that I think it would be fair for the gentleman to state in answer to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD] that when the Sherwood pension bill was under consideration, and when these arguments to which he refers were made, the conditions were entirely different from what they are now. Not only have the soldiers grown much older and, of course, more helpless but the cost of living is very much higher than anyone ever dreamed of then; and, in fact, we were then preparing to reduce the tariff, and the supposition and contention of our Democratic friends that the cost of living would go down.

Mr. ANTHONY. That is very true. I want to say, in addition, that this House in the last session passed a bill giving the widows of soldiers of the Civil War \$25 a month. Yet there are a large number of veterans of the Civil War who gave splendid service in that war who are drawing much less than that.

Mr. KEARNS. I believe the gentleman from Kansas is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes.

Mr. KEARNS. I have had five or six bills in the gentleman's committee for three years and never have gotten action on one of them. Yet members of the gentleman's committee have told me that three of my bills, at least, have great merit. I would like to have one of them reported out.

Mr. ANTHONY. If they are for the relief of deserters or military offenders, it will be a long time before they will get my vote out of that committee.

Mr. KEARNS. You do report bills, however, favorably, do you not?

Mr. ANTHONY. The committee has reported some bills,

Mr. KEARNS. Yet you have not reported one of these.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, there is one more observation I want to make. The Committee on Invalid Pensions ought to live up to the rules it makes. One of the rules made by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was that it would not consider an increase of pension by special bill for an inmate of a soldiers' home. As a matter of fact the Committee on Invalid Pensions has now reported special bills for members of soldiers' homes, introduced by members of that committee, violating that rule, while a bill introduced by any Member of the House not a member of that committee has that rule enforced against it. I have found that out.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. ANTHONY. I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTHONY. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would like to say to my friend from Kansas that so far as I know and so far as the chairman of the committee [Gen. SHERWOOD] knows, and so far as the clerk of the committee, who is here, knows, not a case of that kind has been reported. If any such cases have been reported, the chairman of the committee will thank the gentleman from Kansas to point them out and give the name of the soldier so that we may investigate the case.

Mr. ANTHONY. I will say to the gentleman that I have six cases in one soldiers' home that I can furnish to the gentleman, where that rule has been violated.

Mr. ASHBROOK. If there is a case of that kind in this bill, if the gentleman will give me the name of the soldier I will move to strike it out.

Mr. ANTHONY. Oh, no; we do not want to strike it out. I want to say to the gentleman that the committee was wrong in the adoption of such a rule. [Applause.] By the adoption of such a rule you put a premium on the practice of soldiers to evade the rule, and it is now the practice for a soldier in a soldiers' home to leave that home before he applies to the gentleman's committee for an increase of pension. It is a common practice all over the country for soldiers when they get a promise from a Congressman to put through a special bill before the gentleman's committee, to leave the home so that they can evade the rule. The pension is granted and the soldier may then return to the home. That is what is going on in the country.

Mr. RUCKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes.

Mr. RUCKER. Soldiers at the soldiers' homes do not pay any board; they get their living from the Government?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes.

Mr. RUCKER. Does the gentleman think they ought to be supported by the Government and get a pension, too?

Mr. ANTHONY. Most of the members of our soldiers' homes are in such a financial and physical condition that it is for them the last resort, and the men that go into these homes are for the most part the most deserving cases in the large class of soldiers that appeal to this committee for relief. I want to see these men put on an equality with those outside the home so that when they get a small increase of pension they can leave the home, as most of them desire to do, and live in their own home.

Mr. RUCKER. I think the gentleman is right as to the character of the soldiers who go to the homes, and in exceptional cases I think it would be right to give them a pension, but generally speaking I do not believe that a single man supported in the Soldiers' Home by the people of this country or those who are drawing a big salary from the Government ought to draw one dollar of pension.

Mr. ANTHONY. That may be the gentleman's belief. I want to express again the hope that the Committee on Invalid Pensions, when it reports the next bill, will place upon the bill the name of the member who introduced it and give the post-office address of the soldier, and if that is done I think the evils that we complain of will be largely done away with.

Mr. ROSE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANTHONY. Yes.

Mr. ROSE. The statements made by the gentleman from Kansas are startling. I understood at the opening of the session that no Member would be permitted to present more than five applications or bills for pensions.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would like to know where the gentleman got that information.

Mr. ROSE. From Members of the House.

Mr. ASHBROOK. The gentleman never got it from any member of the committee.

Mr. ROSE. I did not; but I acted on that proposition.

Mr. ASHBROOK. There is no such rule, and I want to say in good humor to my friend from Kansas that I wish he would meet with the Committee on Invalid Pensions; it meets every Monday morning.

Mr. LANGLEY. That is the trouble. Many of the membership do not keep in close enough touch with the details of the committee's work.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I want to express a few views with reference to pensions. I will preface my remarks by saying that I am not one of those Members opposed to pensions. On the contrary, I am in favor of pensions, and liberal pensions. Mr. Speaker, I think an effort is being made in the direction of raising the general level of rates in the Sherwood pension act so as to give all, or substantially all, soldiers \$50 a month. I have not hesitated to write men in my district—some of them infirm, feeble, poor, needy, and meritorious—telling them positively and emphatically that I would not support a bill of that kind. I repeat here that I am not in favor of a bill of that sort. I am anxious to extend help where help is needed and merited.

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUCKER. Yes.

Mr. KING. The gentleman from Missouri a moment ago said that he believed that no soldier in a soldiers' home should have a pension.

Mr. RUCKER. I did not say exactly that.

Mr. KING. Did the gentleman make an exception of where the support is entirely by State funds?

Mr. RUCKER. I would not make an exception if the soldier is supported by the public. I want to state that I said, or intended to say, that there may be cases—and no doubt there are cases—in which it is proper to grant a pension to a man in the soldiers' home, but, generally speaking, I am opposed to granting pensions to inmates of soldiers' homes.

Let me say that when this Congress asserts itself and it does the courageous thing and strikes from the pension rolls those who ought not to be drawing pensions, when they strike from the rolls rich men who have abundance of income, and cease taxing poor people to pay more pensions to men who ought not to ask for pensions at all, then I will be in favor of giving to those who ought to have it, \$50 a month, if they need it. I am opposed to paying pensions out of the money taken by taxation from the poor people—men, women, and children—to millionaires. I am opposed to paying any pensions, in most cases, to those who occupy soldiers' homes. I would not, if I had my way—and, of course, I realize that I can not have my way—I would not pay pensions to men who are in Government service drawing salaries from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year. Therefore, I will never support—unless I change my mind, and I do not think I will—a bill authorizing a general increase of pensions up to \$50 a month as long as that increase would inure to the benefit of the rich who need no pensions. I concede that there are many men who rendered faithful service to the country, whose present condition merit at the hands of a grateful people recognition in pensions sufficient to protect them from want, and I favor great liberality in dealing with them.

Mr. SWITZER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUCKER. Yes.

Mr. SWITZER. Does not the gentleman think that Congress is in an absurd situation when it gives the widow of a Civil War soldier \$25 a month and there are 200,000 Civil War soldiers now on the rolls drawing a pension of less than \$25 a month?

Mr. RUCKER. That is an inconsistent thing. A soldier ought to have more pension, speaking generally, than a widow. I want to say another thing. It seems pertinent to say it now and call the attention of the Committee on Invalid Pensions to the fact. We are paying a good many million dollars in the way of pensions to people who live in foreign lands. They may have gone there in the employ of the Government—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RUCKER. I ask for three minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUCKER. They may have gone abroad without any intent to change their citizenship, but they have stayed there, and I have no doubt that to-day there are men in nearly every country on earth drawing pensions out of money taken from the taxpayers of this land who have not gazed on the Stars and

Stripes for 20 years, and it may be that they will never see the Stars and Stripes again unless it is when Pershing carries the flag across the line on the western front into Germany and plants it in Berlin. [Applause.] I am opposed to paying these men pensions.

Mr. LANGLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUCKER. Yes.

Mr. LANGLEY. I agree with the gentleman about giving preference in granting pensions to those who need them, but what does the gentleman mean by his statement that he is opposed to any pensions being paid to those who are now living in foreign countries? Is it because they do not live in this country, or on the ground that they do not need the pensions?

Mr. RUCKER. I am opposed to their drawing pensions, because they do not live here. When they turn their backs on the flag of this country I am in favor of stopping the pension.

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, there are lots of pensioners in foreign countries who have not turned their back on the flag.

Mr. RUCKER. But they do not live in this country and ought not to be pensioned by those who do live here.

Mr. LANGLEY. But there are lots of loyal Americans who do not live in the United States. I do not think domicile is an infallible test of loyalty to the land of one's nativity.

Mr. RUCKER. But they ought not to draw pensions.

Mr. LANGLEY. I disagree with the gentleman on that as a universal proposition.

Mr. RUCKER. Of course the gentleman has that right.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no complaint or criticism to make of the action of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. I have unlimited confidence in the fairness, the justice, and the square dealing of the chairman of that committee, our beloved colleague, Gen. SHERWOOD, and his associates on the committee.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. How many bills has the gentleman in this report?

Mr. AUSTIN. I have not a single one to my knowledge.

Mr. GORDON. The clerk of the committee just informed me that one-fifth of the bills in this report were introduced by members of the committee.

Mr. AUSTIN. Speaking for myself, I do not believe I have a single one in this bill. I think I had two in the previous bill, and the district I represent furnished more Union soldiers in proportion to population than any district in the United States. [Applause.] During the Spanish-American War my town, Knoxville, Tenn., stood next to New York City in the number of recruits, and the smallest county in my district, with a voting population of 2,200, furnished 500 private soldiers to the Army, and that section, including Knoxville, furnished the first and only volunteer regiment after the declaration of the present war; so I think I have a right to stand here and say something not only for the soldiers, but for this committee. And I resent the imputation of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Gordon] to attempt to discredit the Invalid Pension Committee with the membership of this House.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Is the gentleman in favor of all claims being passed on their merits?

Mr. AUSTIN. Certainly I am.

Mr. WALSH. Then the gentleman is not advancing or setting forth the glory of his district in past days as a reason why his district should be given any preference in the matter of pensions, is he?

Mr. AUSTIN. I am absolutely satisfied with the treatment my district is receiving at the hands of this committee.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The gentleman is not only in favor of passing pension claims that have merit but he is in favor of passing all of them, is he?

Mr. AUSTIN. Of course, I favor every just and meritorious pension case or bill.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. I want a little more time if I am to be continually interrupted. I yield.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman is entirely satisfied with the treatment that his district receives?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is not that due to the manner in which the able Representative of that district presents these various cases to the Pension Committee?

Mr. AUSTIN. Oh, do not say "the able Representative." Do not make me blush in this public place.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is the consensus of opinion in the House of Representatives that the gentleman's district is exceedingly well served.

Mr. AUSTIN. I thank my generous colleague for his compliment. I am pleased to know that my colleagues have bills in this omnibus measure, and I am ready and willing to help them put it through. [Applause.] What I desired to ask the members of the Committee on Invalid Pensions is this question: What action do they contemplate taking during this session of Congress toward reporting a general bill to increase the pensions of the soldiers? There is not a Member of this House with a soldier constituency who is not daily receiving letters from old soldiers desiring to know if Congress contemplates reporting and passing a general bill to increase the pensions of soldiers. We all admit it is unfair to pass a general pension bill which gives the widows of the soldiers \$25 and at the same time leave on the pension rolls thousands of men who rendered faithful and efficient service who are drawing less than \$25. I think this committee ought to report a general bill which will at least give every soldier a minimum pension of not less than \$30 a month. The American people will stand for it, approve it, and indorse it. [Applause.] I would cheerfully support a bill making the rate \$50 per month for every old soldier who actually needs it. Now, I would be glad to hear from the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK], a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would say to my friend from Tennessee that a meeting has been called of the committee for next Monday to consider a general pension bill, and I believe that some sort of a general pension bill will be reported at this session.

Mr. AUSTIN. I want the information, because we are all in the dark, and we do not know how to answer the old soldiers. I wanted a public statement on the floor of the House, so that we would know what was going on, and could intelligently advise our constituents who are interested.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman that as a member of the committee I am also in touch somewhat with the sentiment in the Senate on the same question, and I think a bill will come out of the Senate and also one out of the House Invalid Pension Committee that will be satisfactory on the subject, and come soon. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the indulgence of the House for just one moment. I regret that there is so much criticism on the part of some Members whenever one of these omnibus pension bills is reported, and I want to say to the House that the Committee on Invalid Pensions, so far as I know, and I believe I do know, acts fairly and impartially on these special pension bills. The trouble is that a great many Members of the House introduce bills, and then do not do anything more. They do not furnish the required evidence. When the omnibus bill is then reported out, they think they ought to have some items on the bill, but the fault lies at their own door. My good, sweet-tempered friend and colleague from Ohio [Mr. GORDON] has just left the Chamber, I believe, but he criticized somewhat the fact that the members of this committee were securing entirely too many bills themselves. The clerk of the committee informs me that there are 183 items in this omnibus bill. There are 17 members of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and that of those 183 items members of the committee have 25.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. RUCKER. In connection with the gentleman's statement, the effort of the committee is to be fair to the House, and in reply to some criticisms that have been made I want to say that I have no criticism of the Pension Committee whatever. I think it is fair to every Member of the House. The suggestion that all pension bills be passed is an absurd one; and while I fare as well as I ought to, I want to say to the House that the Committee on Invalid Pensions frequently turns down claims which I think are meritorious. I have had a number of them turned down, but I wanted to say that in vindication of the action of the committee.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I will yield.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. With reference to what the gentleman said a moment ago in regard to a general bill, in support of the inclination of the committee which he seemed to indicate, I want to call the attention of the committee and the House further to the inconsistencies and absurdities which result from the

present condition. I do not want to make any complaint against the committee, understand, but a short time ago I had a bill before the committee, which was put in one of the omnibus pension bills, in which a soldier was granted only \$24 a month. Now, he and his wife, even after the special bill was passed for them, will only get \$24 a month. If the poor old soldier should die, his wife alone will get \$25 a month. Now, I think we ought not to tolerate such inconsistencies and absurdities any longer. I hope the committee will hasten its intention and put through a general bill of some kind.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I can assure the gentleman that I believe some legislation will be reported out of the committee to the House.

Mr. KEARNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I yield to my friend from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD] first.

Mr. HOWARD. I thought the gentleman had yielded the floor.

Mr. KEARNS. The gentleman wants to make a speech and I want to ask a question.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Oh, no; he does not.

Mr. HOWARD. I have one in my system of about five minutes long.

Mr. KEARNS. I desire to ask the gentleman in regard to this pension bill being contemplated by the committee. What is the minimum pension that will be received by a soldier under that bill?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Well, I can not undertake to commit the committee, but I would say—

Mr. KEARNS. The gentleman's personal views.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would say personally that I believe no pension ought to be less than \$25 a month, which is the amount now allowed soldiers' widows.

Mr. KEARNS. Does not the gentleman think it ought to be \$30 a month?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I have expressed my own belief that no pension should be less than \$25 per month.

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TOWNER. I would like to ask the gentleman if there are not several general pension bills pending before the Committee on Invalid Pensions?

Mr. ASHBROOK. There is quite a large number.

Mr. TOWNER. And it is expected that the Pension Committee will have hearings next Monday on those several bills, is it not?

Mr. ASHBROOK. A meeting of the committee has been called for next Monday to consider these several bills, but there will be no public hearings.

Mr. TOWNER. I did not mean in that sense; I meant to hear Congressmen who had those bills pending.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Oh, certainly.

Mr. TOWNER. I have no bill pending, but I would like, if an opportunity were presented, to say something to the committee on that line. Will the opportunity be afforded?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa asks that the time of the gentleman from Ohio may be extended five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TOWNER. In other words, would it not be well for the committee to hear Members of Congress briefly upon that matter at this time?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Well, my judgment is that if the committee hears Members who have introduced bills, that it probably would be unwise to give a general invitation for Members to come before the committee. A number of Members have general pension bills pending. I think 15 or 20 bills are before the committee, and the Committee on Invalid Pensions will, without doubt, take up all of those bills and give them serious consideration.

Mr. TOWNER. I am very glad indeed to hear that statement made, as I am quite sure all Members of the House are. The conditions are such as to require, almost imperatively, action of a general nature and character at this session of Congress. I think the sentiment on both sides of the House is practically unanimous upon that proposition. Now, I wish to say one word before leaving my feet, however, in justification of the action of the committee. Throughout my experience with the committee, they have in every case acted upon the cases favorably which were really meritorious. I have no complaint to find whatever with regard to the action of the committee.

In my judgment, while they have not given nearly as many pension cases which I thought they ought which I have presented—because, of course, I have never presented anything but meritorious cases—they have always been, I believe, determined upon their merits.

Mr. ANTHONY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. With pleasure.

Mr. ANTHONY. I recognize the gentleman as being one of the fairest-minded men in the House, and a man whose opinion I admire very much.

Mr. TOWNER. I certainly thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANTHONY. I want to put a question to him. Does the gentleman think it is fair for the Committee on Invalid Pensions, for instance, to grant two bills to soldiers in your district when the neighboring congressional district, the Congressman of which may be on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, is granted 18 of those bills in the same time? Is that fair to the soldiers in the gentleman's district?

Mr. TOWNER. I would say this to the gentleman, if I may be allowed to make the statement, that I think there ought not to be 18 pensions granted in any one district in any one of these bills; but I think all of these bills should be determined not by the fact as to whether or not Members of Congress were entitled to them, but they should be determined on their merits. In other words, no Member of Congress should be granted a pension bill that is not meritorious merely because it is his turn.

Mr. HOWARD. Why should not even an excess of 18 pensions be granted to a district if they are meritorious?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend from Michigan [Mr. JAMES], and then I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD].

Mr. HOWARD. I have great respect for his opinions in regard to these things, and I want to get some light on them if you will permit me to pursue my question. If there are 18 meritorious pensioners in a district that are suffering and are asking for a gratuity from their Government and having served on the battle field, why should there not be even 25 pensions granted in a bill if they are meritorious?

Mr. TOWNER. I agree with the gentleman in principle, but if the gentleman will give me his attention I think he will agree with me that we all know that a certain amount of these pensions are, as a matter of fact, granted every year.

Mr. HOWARD. That is the iniquity of it, too, is it not?

Mr. TOWNER. Let me say this to the gentleman very frankly, if in order not to overlap the amount that they thought could be expended on this class of cases there were 18 meritorious cases in any one district, and there was not the same number of cases in others, I would say, yes; let the 18 cases go.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I will yield to my friend from Michigan [Mr. JAMES].

Mr. JAMES. Is the gentleman going to give the same kind of consideration to a millionaire in regard to increasing his pension as to a man who is penniless, or is there going to be a proviso which will not take care of the man who does not need it?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I can not answer that question. Of course a general pension bill is general in its nature, and all soldiers would be included therein.

Mr. JAMES. And your idea is to have it apply to everybody? At the last session of Congress a bill came over here from the Senate and was considered at 10 o'clock at night. The bill had been introduced—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] has expired.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be extended three minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAMES. It came over here at 10 o'clock one night. It had not been considered by your committee. An item was in there, introduced by the chairman of the Senate Pension Committee, which provided increase of pension for a man who was court-martialed in 1864 on five counts and sentenced to be shot by musketry, and then on account of political influence the sentence was commuted to about 30 years. Are you going to give that man an increase of pension, or are you going to provide for the taking care of those deserving pensions?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I do not think the House committee would grant that sort of a pension.

Mr. JAMES. I am not talking about the House bill. This bill was introduced by the chairman of the Pension Committee in the Senate.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I am just as much opposed as the gentleman is to that kind of a pension.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

The remedy for the case that the gentleman from Michigan speaks of is to have a general review of that man's case, and shoot that fellow yet if he was guilty.

Let me say a word about the pension bills. If some of the younger Members of the House want to read an exposure of the iniquities of the private pension system, I respectfully refer them to the debates in the Sixty-second Congress, and especially the speeches made by the late lamented Congressman S. A. Roddenbery, of Georgia. He said everything that there was to be said, and from an impartial standpoint.

In five minutes it will be impossible for me to pay tribute to the abilities, to the activities, of these fair-minded men that are now on this committee. There has never been a better Committee on Pensions assembled under the dome of this Capitol since we have been a Nation than the present committee. They are impartial, they are just, and they try to do what is right between pensioners, but they can not do it under the system. I am dead against the whole business. It is wrong in principle from start to finish.

Now, let us see. Here are two cases. I have read the evidence in both of them. Here is an old gentleman by the name of Franklin M. Joines, 72 years old, and who was a private in the war. He served 1 year and 10 months, and he is now paid a pension at the rate of \$21.50 a month. The medical testimony in this old fellow's case shows that he is suffering from a good many ailments that make him absolutely incapacitated to earn a living by his own labor. So they give him \$40 a month. Now, remember that is my old friend Joines.

Right over on the next page here is my dear old friend Benjamin G. Young, 78 years old. He served exactly to the minute the same length of time as Joines. He is suffering from every complication known to medical science. [Laughter.] Not one has been omitted. Six years older, as poor as Job's turkey, not only an invalid, but a pauper, and the committee weighs all the evidence carefully, peruses the evidence with a microscope, and they go out and give my dear old friend over in Indiana \$36 a month.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. With pleasure.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman said they perused the evidence and the affidavits in this case with a microscope. If they had done so, they might have enlarged upon the amount allotted.

Mr. HOWARD. Forty dollars is what they ought to have given this old man. I am going to introduce an amendment when they get to my old friend Young, and I am going to see that he gets that \$4 a month additional, because he is six years older, he served the same length of time, he endured the same hardships, he suffers from the same infirmities, and yet the committee goes out and gives a younger man \$4 more a month than they give this poor old fellow.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me right there?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield, and to whom?

Mr. KEY of Ohio. I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEY of Ohio. I am not on this committee.

Mr. HOWARD. I know; but you are on the other.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. I would like to ask the gentleman if he has read the report and the evidence carefully, and whether it is not shown in the report that the soldier who has been granted a rate of \$40 per month, while he might be younger, is confined to his bed a greater part of his time. And does not the gentleman feel that if a soldier is down and out, so to speak, he is entitled—

Mr. HOWARD. Why, he has got chronic trachoma of both eyes, and curvature of the spine, and every other thing. What else could a man have the matter with him unless he was kicked in the face by a mule? [Laughter.]

Mr. FLOOD. Which one was that?

Mr. HOWARD. My old friend Young.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. That man who is to get the \$40 rate is confined to his bed, while the other man is not confined to his bed.

Mr. HOWARD. I am not taking these two cases merely. I am taking into consideration other cases. They are all alike. I claim that we should pay equally, and that exact justice should be done to these men on the evidence you gentlemen have had submitted to you. That is what we are passing on.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. LANGLEY. The gentleman is in error about the facts in these two cases. One of the most important elements in these cases is whether or not a man needs the aid and attendance of another person. In one of these cases he does, and in the other he does not.

Mr. HOWARD. One of the important elements is how many sons they have who can vote. That is one of the most important elements. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANGLEY. It may be so with the gentleman from Georgia, but I have never considered that. The old fellows are in need, and more so if they have no sons, and I want to help the needy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for five minutes more. I have been interrupted so much that I could not say what I wanted to say.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. My colleague speaks as though he were on intimate terms with his pensioner by calling this man Young his "old friend." Was the gentleman from Georgia a comrade in arms with Mr. Young? [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD. I will tell you. I come from the part of the country that fought these old fellows; my folks did. They did face the music, and these old fellows faced an army of as brave men as ever shouldered a musket. Now, if they served their flag and defended it courageously and discharged their duties conscientiously, at this late day when every infirmity that could be inflicted upon them has visited them, the gentlemen on these pension committees have got no right and they ought not to be given the power by an American Congress to discriminate between these old men and make fish of one and fowl of the other.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Now, Mr. Speaker, will my friend allow me a word right there?

Mr. HOWARD. That is the iniquity of your system. That is the reason it ought to break down. That is the reason why I prayed, when the Sherwood pension bill was passed—that it would break down. It ought to be stopped. I would cheerfully vote to-morrow morning for a general bill to pay all these old soldiers \$50 a month in preference to having them dragged in here four or five times a year and having their cases hurriedly considered and having inequalities meted out to them. An injustice is done to them. Then, when the campaign comes on—let us be plain about this, gentlemen—here is my dear old Democratic friend running against my dear old Republican friend, and the issue is, "If you send me to Congress I will get that pension increased." The Democrat comes along and says, "You send me, and I will get you more money than the Republican got." That is the issue. It is a political football to play with.

Mr. ASHBROOK rose.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I was endeavoring to get the gentleman to yield to me.

Mr. HOWARD. I will yield to the chairman, since he has much more superior knowledge of these bills than any other gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. ASHBROOK. I want to call my friend's attention to the fact that the soldier who received \$40 served 1 year and 10 months, while the soldier who receives \$36 served 1 year 1 month and 10 days. In addition to that the soldier who receives \$40 requires the attention of a nurse, and he had a fractured skull. I think if the gentleman will carefully read the evidence in the two cases he will see that the soldier who is to receive \$40 had a longer service and is worse off than the one who is to receive \$36.

Mr. HOWARD. Well, I know some men who get along just about as well without any skull at all. [Laughter.]

But the question of inequality comes in here. That statement says that both these poor old fellows are down; they are bedridden; and you are discriminating against my old friend Young, and when that case is reached, as I said before, I am going to try to correct it if I can.

Now, there was some talk about these 17 or 18 cases coming in here, brought in by members of the committee. That is a perfectly natural thing. I had a similar experience, gentlemen, when I had the honor to serve on the Committee on Military Affairs two or three or four years ago. Because Members were on the Committee on Military Affairs they had brought to them

many questions of clearing up desertions and putting soldiers in statu quo, on the list of the roll of honor, and putting on that roll an old man that ran like a scared cat and deserted his country and hid in a dry well and pulled the moss in on him during the conflict, and then wanted his record cleared. [Laughter.] I noticed that the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, from whereabouts these gentlemen existed, introduced more bills than all the balance of the House together. But that was natural.

Mr. MADDEN. They would get consideration?

Mr. HOWARD. Of course they would get better consideration and quicker consideration and more favorable consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired. The pro forma amendment is withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Benjamin G. Young, late of Company C, Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I move to amend, in line 2, on page 18, by striking out "\$36" and inserting "\$40."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOWARD: Page 18, line 2, strike out \$36 and insert \$40.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, in support of my amendment I want to state to you that this is my old friend, Benjamin G. Young, of Indiana.

Now, gentlemen, this is a clear, clean-cut case of doing justice between these two men, and I want you gentlemen who have the report of this committee in your hands to turn to page 24 and page 35 of the report. You will see on page 34 the case of Franklin M. Joines, who is 72 years old, while this poor old man, Benjamin G. Young, is 6 years older.

The man who is 72 years old has a cracked skull, while this man 78 years old has a curved spine. Some of you medical men here—for instance, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, Dr. FOSTER—can tell us which is worse, a cracked skull or a bent spine. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER. It depends on the value of what a man has in his skull, does it not?

Mr. HOWARD. If it depended on the value of what a man has in his skull and what he has to protect by his skull, I know some folks who would be skull-less. [Laughter.] But that is not the question. It is a question that means a heap to this poor old fellow, and I appeal to you to open your hearts and vote for my amendment. Four dollars a month does not mean much to some of these bloated bondholders around here, but it means a heap to a poor old fellow over in the mountains of Kentucky or Tennessee, or the red hills of Georgia, who lives in a log cabin, and when he sees a piece of bread made out of flour, in the shape of a biscuit, puts a coal of fire on it to see if it will not crawl away like a terrapin, because it is so seldom that he sees one. Those are the fellows that this \$4 a month means much to. It is an injustice and an inequality that ought to be corrected. I would like one time to see the ironclad rule of the infallibility of this distinguished committee defeated on the floor of this House. I will have something to say about the bill of the other gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEY] when it comes in. He deals with a Spanish-American War veteran, but this gentleman is dealing with a class that are more infirm. They did not fight mosquitoes, like most of us did in the Spanish-American War, but they fought real men. In all seriousness, this is an injustice, and I ask you, gentlemen, to support my amendment and make the heart of our dear old friend, Benjamin G. Young, away over in the corn belt of Indiana, leap with joy at the news that a man who was not on the committee, a man who came from south of the Ohio and the Potomac Rivers, found his case stowed away among several others, presented it to the generous sunlight of the American House of Representatives, and that from all sections they rallied to his flagstaff and gave the old man this \$4 a month. [Applause.]

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I dislike very much to oppose anything suggested by my charming and delightful friend from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD]. I dislike very much to oppose an increase in the pension of a worthy soldier; but in these two particular cases I want to invite the attention of the House to the fact that the soldier who is given the \$40 served almost twice as long as the soldier who received the \$36.

Mr. HOWARD. Excuse me, Mr. Speaker, I know the gentleman wants to be fair. He talks about "twice as long."

Mr. ASHBROOK. I said "almost twice as long." I qualified it by saying "almost." The \$40 man served 1 year and 10 months and the \$36 man served 1 year 1 month and 10 days.

Mr. HOWARD. I stand corrected. I misread it. I thought it was 1 year and 10 months in each case.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I want to say to the House that these bills are carefully prepared by an examiner detailed from the Pension Office. He goes carefully over the evidence submitted conscientiously and makes a fair, unprejudiced, and unbiased report; and the committee, unless it feels—as it seldom does—that an error has been made by the pension examiner as to the rating, accepts his recommendation.

I think it is a mistake to offer these amendments on the floor of the House. If such amendments are adopted and the bill is allowed to be amended on the floor of the House, in a very short time it will be an impossibility to pass an omnibus pension bill. And because the soldier who receives \$40 served longer and requires an attendant, his case is a better one by far than that of the soldier who receives \$36, and I hope the House will vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD].

Mr. RUSSELL. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] introduced this bill, did he not?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. And so far as the committee knows he is perfectly satisfied with the action of the committee?

Mr. ASHBROOK. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD. Of course the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], who is a very active Member of the House, happens to be in some of the departments on official business, and I do not see him here at this moment, but if he were here I know he would be delighted to help in getting this old gentleman's pension increased. I do hope the House will agree to the amendment.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Let us have a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question being taken; on a division (demanded by Mr. HOWARD) there were—ayes 35, noes 38.

Mr. HOWARD. I ask for tellers, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I hope the gentleman will not do that.

Mr. HOWARD. I withdraw the demand. I will get the amount increased in the Senate, where all the increases are put on.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Samuel A. Bennett, late of Battery B, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 20, line 18, after the word "First," strike out the word "Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Silas C. Robbins, late of Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the word "Regiment" in line 20, page 31. This would seem to be the same amendment offered by the chairman to the item on page 20, line 18.

Mr. ASHBROOK. This is a regiment of Heavy Artillery, and the other was a battery of Light Artillery. This is correct.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

The name of Clem Bolan, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. Can the chairman inform the committee how many of the cases included in this measure are cases of increase of pension and how many are original pensions which have heretofore been rejected by the Pension Department?

Mr. ASHBROOK. For soldiers' claims 2 are new, original, and 163 are increases. There are 15 original cases and 2 for helpless children.

Mr. WALSH. These facts do not appear in the report.

Mr. ASHBROOK. There is no summary.

Mr. WALSH. No summary of figures such as the gentleman has just given?

Mr. ASHBROOK. No.

The Clerk completed the reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ASHBROOK, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 9506, granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors. I ask that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Frank Smith, late of Company D, First Regiment Idaho Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Charles Devault, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Commodore H. Steele, late of Troop D, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George V. Deacon, late of Companies F and K, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry C. Lichten, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George W. Rathman, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of John F. Hemsted, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Andrew S. Pope, late of Company M, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Pearley Rex Harbert (insane), late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month. Pay to the duly appointed guardian.

The name of Harry E. Snyder, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William D. Gallagher, late of Troop F, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ambrose R. Kinley, late of Company C, First Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henry J. Hopkins, late of Troop H, Fourteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, and Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Silas J. Shumaker, late of Battery G, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Byron W. Kash, late of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Hoyl N. Higdon, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mathias Kennedy, late of Company K, Tenth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas Regan, late of Company H, Second United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob A. Buffington, late of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leroy E. Cuckow, late of Company K, First Regiment South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Theodore J. Kountz, late of Company G, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Frederick E. Ogle, late of United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Edward F. Connors, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of James F. Connell, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Robert B. Bowie, late captain of Company A, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Jesse H. Hutto, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lory M. Powell, late of Troop H, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Mack Rittenberry, late of Company A, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James O. Singleton, late of Company B, Second Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Charles F. Russell, late of Company E, Third Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of James E. Norman, late of Company A, First Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Gilbert R. Gardner, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Walter R. Taylor, late of Company G, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles D. Skirdin, late of Troop I, Fourth Regiment, and Troop I, Second Regiment, United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and Quartermaster's Department, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lewis J. Prime, late of the band, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Edward L. Eaton, late of Company K, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Malvern E. Rodgers, late of Battery C, First Regiment United States Field Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Wheeler Smith, late of Company B, Second Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John H. Dorsey, late lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Fourteenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, also major, Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Calvin J. Newman, late of Company A, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of George Rice, late of Battery L, Sixth Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Fred O. Hamilton, late of Company M, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Fred Silvey, late of Company C, Forty-first Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Wharton, late of Troop M, First Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Demcy, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Bev Baker, late of Company A, Second United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Michael E. O'Donnell, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lewis Mulkey, late of Captain William Tom's company, Texas Rangers, Indian Wars, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry Lang, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Thomas M. McDonald, late of Troop A, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of William N. Frost, late of Company H, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John Gabriel, late of Troop E, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Claude Johnson, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John Dowdy, late of Company G, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Paul Beyer, late of Company F, Third Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albert G. Norman, late of Company A, Forty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward Brockway, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month.

The name of Harry Hirschensohn, late of Company H, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leslie Higgins, late of Troop B, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Paul Heineman, late of United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and grant him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. Walder, late of Company B, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of George J. Schmidt, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Seaborn A. Frost, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Thomas Hamilton, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph F. Flynn, late of Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Sweeney, Jr., late first lieutenant and adjutant, First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Briney, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter F. O'Brien, late of United States Navy, and Company M, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Stephen Hill, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William W. Cravens, late of Hospital Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frederick E. Lamb, late of Company H, Forty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Richard Gurney, Jr., late of Battery F, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles V. Bradford, insane, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension of \$30 per month. Pay to duly appointed guardian.

The name of Frank West, late of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James Halloran, alias Charles O'Halloran, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James A. Kelly, late of Company I, Forty-first Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Hugh G. Smelcer, late of the Seventy-fifth Company United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James Roberts, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Benjamin F. Phipps, late of Company A, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph L. Shields, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Irving A. Hubbard, late of Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Condon, late of Company A, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles E. Cullom, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Albert C. Schuman, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lewis B. Force, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month.

The name of Sally Speer Signor, widow of Matt Howland Signor, deceased, late captain and commander, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$25 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child, Eugenia, of the said Matt H. Signor, until she reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Michael Balenti, late of Troop G, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Whitney, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Charles A. Booker, late of Company F, First Regiment Washington Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Herschel Spainhour, late of Company D, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of William A. Robson, late of Company D, Thirty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Garten, late of the Sixty-fourth Company, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Herman Mootz, late hospital steward Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of John H. Norris, late of Company H, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of William A. Brown, late of the United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Clem Bolan, late of Company E, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of James B. Shannon, late of Company I, Second Regiment Texas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas F. Dolan, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 409. Frank Smith.
H. R. 588. Charles Devault.
H. R. 589. Commodore H. Steele.
H. R. 642. George V. Deacon.
H. R. 644. Henry C. Lichten.
H. R. 720. George W. Rathman.
H. R. 821. John F. Hemsted.
H. R. 847. Andrew S. Pope.
H. R. 860. Pearley Rex Harbert.
H. R. 922. Harry E. Snyder.
H. R. 995. William D. Gallagher.

H. R. 1026. Ambrose R. Kinley.
H. R. 1065. Henry J. Hopkins.
H. R. 1071. Silas J. Shumaker.
H. R. 1143. Byron W. Kash.
H. R. 1193. Hoyl N. Higdon.
H. R. 1246. Mathias Kennedy.
H. R. 1459. Thomas Regan.
H. R. 1595. Jacob A. Buffington.
H. R. 1598. Leroy E. Cuckow.
H. R. 1818. Theodore J. Kountz.
H. R. 1892. Frederick E. Ogile.

H. R. 1955. Edward F. Connors.
H. R. 1956. James F. Connell.
H. R. 2036. Robert B. Bowie.
H. R. 2211. Jesse H. Hutto.
H. R. 2457. Lory H. Powell.
H. R. 2459. Mack Rittenberry.
H. R. 2682. James O. Singleton.
H. R. 2705. Charles F. Russell.
H. R. 2720. James E. Norman.
H. R. 2732. Gilbert R. Gardner.
H. R. 2853. Walter R. Taylor.
H. R. 2975. Charles D. Skirdin.
H. R. 3056. Lewis J. Prime.
H. R. 3112. Edward L. Eaton.
H. R. 3239. Malvern E. Rodgers.
H. R. 3388. Wheeler Smith.
H. R. 3401. John H. Dorsey.
H. R. 3478. Calvin J. Newman.
H. R. 3578. George Rice.
H. R. 3627. Fred O. Hamilton.
H. R. 2793. Fred Silvey.
H. R. 3817. William H. Wharton.
H. R. 4012. John Demey.
H. R. 4169. Bev Baker.
H. R. 4196. Michael E. O'Donnell.
H. R. 4293. Lewis Mulkey.
H. R. 4301. Henry Lang.
H. R. 4388. Thomas M. McDonald.
H. R. 4393. William N. Frost.
H. R. 4596. John Gabriel.
H. R. 4623. Claude Johnson.
H. R. 4748. John Dowdy.
H. R. 4837. Paul Beyer.
H. R. 4906. Albert G. Norman.
H. R. 5071. Edward Brockway.
H. R. 5174. Harry Hirschensohn.
H. R. 5196. Leslie Higgins.
H. R. 5479. Paul Heineman.
H. R. 5491. John R. Walder.

H. R. 5619. George J. Schmidt.
H. R. 5602. Seaborn A. Frost.
H. R. 5773. Thomas Hamilton.
H. R. 5859. Joseph F. Flynn.
H. R. 5924. William H. Sweeney, jr.
H. R. 5932. William Briney.
H. R. 5968. Peter F. O'Brien.
H. R. 6174. Stephen Hill.
H. R. 6226. William W. Cravens.
H. R. 6394. Frederick E. Lamb.
H. R. 6452. Richard Gurney, jr.
H. R. 6554. Charles V. Bradford.
H. R. 6577. Frank West.
H. R. 6694. James Halloran, alias Charles O'Halloran.
H. R. 6746. James A. Kelley.
H. R. 6895. Hugh C. Smelcer.
H. R. 6907. James Roberts.
H. R. 6909. Benjamin F. Phipps.
H. R. 6920. Joseph L. Shields.
H. R. 6921. Irving A. Hubbard.
H. R. 7088. John Condon.
H. R. 7101. Charles E. Cullom.
H. R. 7199. Albert C. Schuman.
H. R. 7467. Lewis B. Force.
H. R. 7564. Sally Speer Signor.
H. R. 7583. Michael Balenti.
H. R. 7321. Joseph Whitney.
H. R. 7669. Charles A. Booker.
H. R. 7750. Herschel Spainhour.
H. R. 8040. William A. Robson.
H. R. 8129. John W. Garten.
H. R. 8375. Herman Mootz.
H. R. 8520. John H. Norris.
H. R. 8534. William Brown.
H. R. 8571. Clem Bolan.
H. R. 8711. James B. Shannon.
H. R. 9035. Thomas F. Dolan.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. Can the chairman of the committee state how many of these claims are original and how many are increases?

Mr. KEY of Ohio. I can not give the gentleman that information. I came over to the House hurriedly this morning and did not have the clerk prepare a statement to that effect. I will say, as a general proposition, that the bills from our committee are original claims. As a rough estimate I should say that three cases out of every four are original claims.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read the last paragraph of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I merely rise to call the attention of the committee to a notable letter, a most patriotic and inspiring letter, written by an American father to his son, who is now serving under the British flag in a Canadian regiment in France. This young man, following the invasion of Belgium, tendered his services, as did thousands of other patriotic young men of this country, to the cause of the allies. He went over into Canada and volunteered, went with a Canadian regiment to the French front, where for many months he has distinguished himself as a brave and gallant soldier. On Christmas of this last year his father, a minister of the gospel, living at Paris, Edgar County, Ill., wrote to his son the letter which I have mentioned and which I ask the Clerk to read in my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

FATHER'S LETTER TO SOLDIER SON—NOBLE EPISTLE.

Here follows the copy of a letter Rev. H. M. Brooks mailed to his son, Homer Brooks, in the Canadian branch of the English Army:

"My Son: This is the fourth Christmas you have been away from us. We all miss you; your friends often inquire about you. I am glad that you are still alive and able to fight the brutes. I am praying that your life may be spared to continue the work of fighting the beast. I do not pray that you may be spared and other boys taken. That would be selfishness. But I pray that you may do your whole duty. I want you to live like a soldier and die like a soldier, if need be. I want you to maintain all the traditions of those thousands of Americans who have given their lives for liberty. The place where lies the dust of an American is sacred, the place where an American falls is holy ground, for he fights only for liberty. Much as I would like to see you, I would not call you nor hinder you from your task. I want you to fight so long as you have breath, so long as you are able to pull a trigger, throw a bomb, wield a sword, or thrust a knife. I want you to stay with your task. Let there be no cessation on your part so long as there remains a brute to mutilate a child, to crucify an officer, to rape a girl, to murder an old man or woman, or burn out the eyes of the helpless.

"Hoping that you may be blessed with health and a disposition to fight to the last breath and that you will trust God, who is able and willing to care for you, and that you may be spared to finish your task and that you may return to us that we may see you again in this life, I am,

Very kindly,

"H. M. Brooks."

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. KEY of Ohio, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 9641) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Fred Tish, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James O. Carroll, late of Company K, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Hopkins, late of Troop E, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Isaac Daniel Gibson, late of Troop C, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hopkins, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of J. William Lambright, late of Troop H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Pickens C. Cullum, late of Company I, Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Kells, dependent mother of Ralph W. Kells, alias Robert W. Kells, late of Company L, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grant Barnett, late of United States Military Academy detachment of Cavalry, and Troop B, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph Smolen, late of Battery F, Third Regiment United States Field Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leo Tucker, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Peter Kanuk, late of Battery M, First Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William B. Smith, late of Company G, Third Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jessie G. Frier, late of Company L, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Noah P. Jones, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Michael P. Connaughton, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George W. Sanders, late of Company E, Third Regiment, and Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Charles H. Birley, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Ellis, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sommers J. Love, late of the Seventh and Ninth Companies of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Franklin C. Weaver, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles A. Walters, late of Company G, First Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Charles F. Burton, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Clyde A. Klinger, late of Battery L, First Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

This bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to said committee:

H. R. 513. Fred Tish.	H. R. 1772. William Hopkins.
H. R. 893. James O. Carroll.	H. R. 2208. Pickens C. Cullum.
H. R. 993. William H. Hopkins.	H. R. 2991. Elizabeth A. Kells.
H. R. 1142. Isaac Daniel Gibson.	H. R. 3179. Grant Barnett.
H. R. 1192. J. William Lambright.	H. R. 3399. Joseph Smolen.

H. R. 3434. Leo Tucker.
H. R. 3814. Peter Kanuk.
H. R. 5460. William B. Smith.
H. R. 5472. Jessie G. Frier.
H. R. 6059. Noah P. Jones.
H. R. 6367. Michael P. Connaughton.
H. R. 7412. George W. Sanders.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Fred Tish, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James O. Carroll, late of Company K, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William H. Hopkins, late of Troop E, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Isaac Daniel Gibson, late of Troop C, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hopkins, late of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of J. William Lambright, late of Troop H, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Pickens C. Cullum, late of Company I, Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Elizabeth A. Kells, dependent mother of Ralph W. Kells, alias Robert W. Kells, late of Company L, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Grant Barnett, late of United States Military Academy detachment of Cavalry, and Troop B, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph Smolen, late of Battery F, Third Regiment United States Field Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Leo Tucker, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Peter Kanuk, late of Battery M, First Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William B. Smith, late of Company G, Third Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jessie G. Frier, late of Company L, First Regiment Florida Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Noah P. Jones, late of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Michael P. Connaughton, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George W. Sanders, late of Company E, Third Regiment, and Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Charles H. Birley, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Ellis, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sommers J. Love, late of the Seventh and Ninth Companies of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Franklin C. Weaver, late of Company B, Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles A. Walters, late of Company G, First Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Charles F. Burton, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Clyde A. Kilinger, late of Battery L, First Regiment United States Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the chairman of the Committee on Pensions a question. Is it necessary before the Committee on Pensions will consider a claim for a pension under its jurisdiction that the claim should have been presented to the Pension Bureau and should have been rejected?

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. The rule is the same then as with the Committee on Invalid Pensions?

Mr. WALSH. I can not presume to speak for the rules of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, but the Committee on Pensions has a rule that the claim must have been presented at the Bureau of Pensions and must have been rejected within a reasonable length of time—a year and a half or two years.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I think that statement possibly is misleading. If the claim has ever been presented to the Pension Department and been rejected there because of no disability shown, then it is not necessary to present that claim at the Pension Department again, even if 15 years have elapsed.

H. R. 7429. Charles H. Birley.
H. R. 7430. William A. Ellis.
H. R. 8126. Sommers J. Love.
H. R. 8127. Franklin C. Weaver.
H. R. 8316. Charles A. Walters.
H. R. 8535. Charles F. Burton.
H. R. 8536. Clyde A. Kilinger.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. I had in mind and I took it for granted that the gentleman had in mind claims for increases.

Mr. KEARNS. If it is a claim for an increase, then it must have been heard within the last two years at the Pension Department.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. KEY of Ohio, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 9314, the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, with Mr. HUMPHREYS in the chair.

The Clerk reported the bill by title.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I will ask the gentleman from Wisconsin to use his time.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, as one of the small number of Congressmen who went unofficially to the battle fronts in France and Belgium last fall, I am glad to make use of the few moments tendered to me by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] for the purpose of presenting a few statements as to the cost of the great war in men. Later, when the pressure of business on the floor and in the committee rooms is not so great I hope to secure time in which to make some general remarks as a result of my observations in England, France, and Belgium.

It will interest the Members to know that while our party was abroad we were informed that during the short period while Belgium checked and delayed the German invasion France raised and equipped an army of more than 7,000,000 men. Think of it! France had a population at that time of 39,000,000. She succeeded in placing 7,000,000 men under arms. Her total man power—that is, men between the ages of 18 and 45—at that time was 9,000,000. Seven men out of every nine in France took up arms during the first weeks of the war.

Since that fateful day in 1914, when the German Empire started to force the world to its belief that might makes right, France has added 2,000,000 men to her first stupendous enrollment, so that her total enlistments have been 9,000,000, or as many as her total man power—18 to 45—at the beginning. That means that France has placed in her armies almost every boy who has become of military age since the beginning of the war.

What is the enlisted strength of France now? Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, France now has, or rather had, at the end of three years' fighting, 6,000,000 men in her army. And that 6,000,000 represented 92.34 per cent of her present man power. Is not that a most astonishing statement? Of all the men available for war purposes in France at the present time, 92.34 per cent are with the colors. [Applause.]

France had lost in killed at the end of three years 1,580,000 men, or 17.56 per cent of her total enlistment. In permanently wounded, the French loss is given at 921,328, or 10.24 per cent of her total enlistment. Her captured or missing amounted, at about the 1st of last July, to 696,548, or 7.74 per cent. I doubt if the people of the United States, even with the knowledge that has come during the raising of our own great Army, can realize what France has done in putting men into her army or comprehend the losses which she sustained in checking the invading army of Germany, and which she finally turned back 20 miles from Paris.

Mr. Chairman, Gen. Joffre, after retreating slowly from the frontier, fighting all the way, told his men to stand and die at the Marne. His brave soldiers stood, but they did not all die. They turned the Battle of the Marne into a victory and forced the Germans to fall back. And when the Germans fell back there began the retreat of monarchies before democracies, which continues and shall continue until victory is ours. [Applause.]

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; with pleasure.

Mr. LONGWORTH. The statement as the enormous percentage of men placed by France in her armies is most interesting. Has the gentleman similar figures with reference to Great Britain?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I would like to hear the comparison.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I shall be glad to state the figures, but before doing so I think we should remind ourselves that Belgium and France were forced to do nearly all of the fighting the first year. Belgium stood against the invading hordes until she was well-nigh exhausted, reduced to a fighting force of little more than 160,000 men, and, mind you, Belgium had a population of 7,600,000 and fighting men in proportion.

Then France took up the great struggle, and in one year wrote the greatest page ever written in history. The Battle of the Marne will stand out as the great decisive battle of the world. [Applause.]

England sent to France as quickly as possible most of her regular army—an expeditionary force of 160,000 men—the “contemptible little army,” as the German Emperor called it. That army was almost annihilated. It fought at Mons and at the first battle of the Ypres, and helped to roll the invaders back from the Marne. One division went into battle 12,000 strong, with 400 officers. It came out 3,000 strong, with 50 officers. By the end of November hardly a man of England’s “old” army was left. But France was saved. England’s expeditionary force played its part in checking the carefully prepared and long-premeditated invasion.

Now comes the winter of 1914 and spring of 1915; England’s Army wiped out, Great Britain unprepared, just as the United States was unprepared last spring. France fought on almost alone that winter and nearly all that next year. The men of France died and, perishing, saved Europe.

As quickly as possible Great Britain raised a large army. The figures show that the man power of Great Britain at the beginning of the war—that is, men between the ages of 18 and 45—was 12,000,000. The present man power is 11,000,000. The total men enlisted by Great Britain are 6,000,000, according to calculations made about the 1st of last August; the present men enlisted, 5,000,000. The present enlistment percentage of present man power is 45.45 per cent. Those figures include Great Britain and not the colonies. When we come to the list of men killed the colonies are included. The number given killed for Great Britain and the colonies is 298,988; in round numbers, 300,000. That is a percentage of the total enlistment of 4.98; seriously wounded, 177,224, or 2.95 per cent; captured or missing, 184,452.

Let me clear up a misunderstanding which prevails concerning Great Britain and the colonies. How often do we hear it said throughout the United States that the British Empire has raised a great army, but that England has held back her troops and permitted the troops of Canada and Australia to do the fighting and the dying. Ah, gentlemen, the troops of the colonies have fought gallantly and died nobly, but have not been sacrificed out of proportion to the troops of the rest of the British Empire.

Our party of Congressmen abroad had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Lloyd-George in the House of Commons pay a tribute to the armies of the British Empire, and in the course of his remarks he said that of the great armies furnished by the British Empire England had contributed 75 per cent and England had sustained 75 per cent of the losses.

To make the words of that distinguished statesman quite clear in this country I think it well to say that when one says Great Britain one means the British Isles; when one says Scotland one means Scotland; when one says England he means England alone, not Scotland, Wales and Ireland; and when one says the Empire one means the British Isles, the dominions, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and all the possessions that go to make the entire British Empire. In passing let me state that Canada had contributed to August 1 last between 700,000 and 800,000 men to the Empire’s force, or fully five times as many as the original expeditionary force sent from England to France.

What a treat it was to hear Great Britain’s prime minister that day in his tribute. He said that since the beginning of the war 13,000,000 men of Britain and her allies had crossed and recrossed the seas and that the losses at sea had been only 3,500, with 2,700 of these alone due to action of the enemy. Great Britain has guarded well her transports. That statement is of particular interest to-day, when we have just learned of the torpedoing of the British ship *Tuscania*, with 2,100 brave American soldiers on board, all of whom, except 200, have been snatched from the sea by intrepid British destroyers. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, there sits in the gallery of this House to-day a visitor from the district I have the honor to represent. She is the mother of three boys who are with our armies. One was on the *Tuscania*. She has no news from him.

Her heartstrings are drawn tight. Her eyes are dry. She hopes he has been saved; but if he has gone to his long rest, she said to me that she would rather have him there at the bottom of the sea than alive and a slacker. Oh, gentlemen, with such mothers and such sons the United States can not fail to do its full part.

Mr. Chairman, some statistics are obtainable as to the man power and losses of Germany. At the beginning of the war the man power of Germany—men from 18 to 45—was 14,000,000; present man power, 9,400,000. Total men enlisted since the war began, 10,500,000; present enlistment, 7,000,000; present enlistment per cent of man power, 74.47; the number of men killed in the German armies amounted to 1,908,800 last July.

Mr. LONGWORTH. What was the last figure?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The number of Germans killed up to about July 1, as best as can be computed, is given as 1,908,800.

Mr. LONGWORTH. That is about as much as Great Britain and France together?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Just about. The figures show Germany to have lost about 30,000 more, on estimates to July 1, last year. Since August 1 the losses to all forces have been very heavy, but have not been reported except by Great Britain, which lost in killed, captured, and wounded 370,000 men in August, September, October, and November of last year.

Mr. FORDNEY. How many have the Germans lost in captured?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Up to about July 1 last, captured, 704,000; seriously wounded, 958,000. Austria has had heavy losses also. That nation has enlisted 7,000,000 since the war began and now has 4,000,000 enlisted, or 35.87 per cent of her man power. She has lost in killed 849,000; seriously wounded, 540,673; captured or missing, 833,600.

Mr. Chairman, I have a statement of interest to make concerning the great number of men lost by France. I stated that the statistics show the French loss in dead alone to have been 1,580,000. Russia lost in dead alone 2,000,000. The combined losses in dead of all the armies, allies and enemies, are 6,829,576. So France and Russia have sustained more than one-half of all the losses in dead from three years of war.

Germany’s greatest loss at one place was at Verdun. It is estimated that one-third of all her casualties occurred in and close around that great French fort. The party of Congressmen were privileged to visit that famous fort and the battle fields about it. We went down the slope on the far side of Verdun Hill, and as we were climbing the slope of Souville Hill, next beyond, the French general in charge stopped us, not far from the sky line, and said: “Gentlemen, this is as far as the Germans came in their tremendous assault on Verdun in February a year ago under the Crown Prince. If all those who fell dead in that terrible assault and all of those who perished in that magnificent defense were here now, dead on the ground, their bodies would be piled five deep on these slopes.”

As he spoke, the general, with a wave of his arm, covered all of the ground within range of the eye. He said further: “The Germans are estimated to have lost 600,000 men in dead alone. The French lost in dead 400,000.”

Gentlemen, as we stood on those blood-soaked hills we were saddened beyond measure. We were not witnessing a battle, although the French were firing artillery shells over our heads, and from the other side of Souville Hill exploding shells were being sent our way. We were stunned at the statements of war’s cost in human life. Two military cemeteries were there—one near the fort and one nearer the town. We were told that these cemeteries contained the bodies of 10,000 soldiers—all that could be found of that enormous number of dead. The rest, gentlemen, were shot away, either blown back to the elements by that tremendous fall of artillery shell or else lost under the scarred and pock-marked earth, which has been churned and turned over and over again to a depth in many places of 30 feet.

And yet, in spite of these tremendous figures which I have presented concerning loss of life, the actual death rate, as shown by the mortality records of the war, is not more than 45 per 1,000 per annum, or a loss of life of about 1 in 22 each year. The Committee on Public Information here in Washington recently gave out this statement:

Figures taken when the casualties were greatest in proportion to mobilized strength and combined with the highest proportion of deaths show losses to deaths from wounds and killed in action to be approximately 11 in every 1,000 of mobilized strength.

Mr. Chairman, one can not learn of these losses without being brought to deep reflection. One can not learn of the sufferings endured by Belgium without being saddened for a lifetime. One can not traverse the devastated portion of France and ever

expect to have that dreadful picture effaced from his memory. Our soldiers can not go and see and come back the same. Those whom God permits to return will come back to us saddened, deeply religious, and sympathetic for humankind as never before.

When one sees the horror of it all one cries out in anguish. One asks, Why must it be? Is it worth all the sacrifice? Yes; worth all that has been made and all that must be made. Oh, my friends, but for the heroism of Belgium, but for the sacrifices of France, but for the British Navy and the determination of Great Britain, but for the new vigor of Italy, but for the will of the United States to take up the fight for democracy in its last stand Prussia would now be mistress of Europe and by this very day have been hurling her spears at this hemisphere.

As we were leaving the Continent an aid to the King of Belgium gave us a little dinner in a shell-wrecked hotel in a Flemish town, which was even then being bombarded. The aid to Albert of Belgium proposed a toast to the President of the United States and the King of Belgium. The response was made by Representative STEPHENS of Nebraska. He spoke for all of the members of our party, and I believe that he spoke for all of the people of the great United States when he said:

Now that the United States has drawn its sword, may that sword never be sheathed until the rights of these wronged peoples be restored to them and democracy made safe throughout the world.

[Applause.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McFADDEN].

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Chairman, on Monday, February 4, the majority leader [Mr. KITCHIN] introduced in the House bill No. 9499, which is a bill prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, to provide further for the national security and defense and for the purpose of assisting in the progress of the war and to provide credits, and so forth. Mr. Chairman, this bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee of the House. It seems to me that this bill was referred to that committee in error. The bill is purely a banking proposition, and, in the opinion of many Members of the House, it should have been referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. The only claim that could possibly be put forward that this bill should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means is that it carries with it some revenue legislation. I have carefully perused the bill and I fail to find wherein there is any revenue legislation in it. But in section 2 it says this:

The capital stock of the corporation shall be \$500,000,000, all of which shall be subscribed by the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman, I want to introduce a protest here against the reference of this bill. It would seem perhaps as if the Secretary of the Treasury, fearing opposition to this bill, saw fit to have it referred to the Ways and Means Committee. If the Secretary of the Treasury did that thing, and had that influence over the reference of a bill in the House, I think such action is subject to criticism.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will yield for a question.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman think taking \$500,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States is a revenue proposition?

Mr. McFADDEN. It is an appropriation, not a revenue matter.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. May I ask the gentleman whether he has any reason to believe that the Committee on Banking and Currency, or a majority of the members thereof, were in any way unfriendly to this proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. McFADDEN. Well, it has been stated that perhaps there might be some opposition.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Well, it has been observed that there will be some opposition to this measure. That has been publicly stated and some newspapers are editorially opposing it now, which, of course, have an influence when the time comes; but is there any reason to believe that a measure of this importance would not have been kindly received by the Committee on Banking and Currency?

Mr. McFADDEN. None whatever. I believe that that committee is the proper committee and to it this banking legislation should be referred. Now, I do not care to yield further, I have only a few moments.

Mr. MADDEN. I would like to ask one question. Will the gentleman kindly yield to me?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will.

Mr. MADDEN. Does this corporation under the act, and the way in which it is to be organized, have the power to issue \$4,000,000,000 of notes?

Mr. McFADDEN. It would.

Mr. MADDEN. Which would be a charge on whom?

Mr. McFADDEN. On the people of the United States.

Mr. MADDEN. Would it inflate currency to that extent?

Mr. McFADDEN. It certainly would.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to point out that if the business enterprises of this country are in need of additional fixed capital, which they can not now procure because of the fact that the United States is monopolizing the entire money market, that if because of this reason the usual channels are closed and these industries are necessary to win the war and the United States wants to help finance their legitimate needs that it should be done by direct loan to such extent as the Congress of the United States may deem necessary, in the same way that we are financing our allies now. But to create an institution that will have the power to issue its notes to the extent of \$4,000,000,000, such notes to be made for a period of from one to five years, and gives the privilege of rediscount by the Federal Reserve System, and thus through this process permit the issuance of Federal reserve notes which circulate as money, is nothing but the worst kind of inflation and will lead to ultimate disaster and ruin. If these needs which this bill aims to cover are for capital requirement, they should be restricted to capital, and no increase of credit facilities should be permitted which will provide so much inflation. Capital or credit used for the purpose of permanent investment, consumption, or waste, always has and always will lead to inflation, but used for the production of useful and necessary commodities will have precisely the opposite effect.

Please bear in mind that it is the use to which credit is placed that counts. The banker who lends his borrowed capital for the purchase of a permanent investment not only causes inflation but he also weakens the entire credit system, and if such unsound banking practice as is provided for in this bill be carried on extensively by the banking institutions of the country it is bound to result in the breaking down of our credit system, so also if a banker sells credit for the purchase of something to eat, something to wear, or something to have pleasure with, the result will be the same. That is consumptive credit, and it is something that is practically prohibited in Europe to-day.

The strength of the Federal Reserve System to-day is brought about mainly by the fact that its assets are liquid; that is to say, the bank confines its investments exclusively to short-time investments—15, 30, 60, and 90 day paper—and in some instances a small amount of paper on six months' time and acceptances. Now, the provision in this bill would permit these 12 Federal reserve banks to take directly and indirectly notes of this war finance corporation drawn on a much longer time, namely, one to five years. If the entire \$4,000,000,000 worth of this paper were to be placed with our Federal Reserve System, and I believe this would be the ultimate result, to that extent the liquid assets of the Federal reserve banking system would be tied up in a slow investment which would represent fixed capital and is directly contrary to the whole principle of the Federal Reserve System.

The Federal Reserve System provides ample relief for just such emergencies as the present. Through the rediscount privileges—and I would now emphasize the fact that merchandise in its passage from its point of production to its point of consumption may be drawn against by successive holders in good faith, and each transfer may be made the basis upon which discount may be obtained through our present system. I therefore argue that through this source ample currency can be solely issued and no inflation will ensue. If the industries are in need of \$4,500,000,000 at this time, it will be better that the Congress vote it direct and forbid the rediscount of notes issued for capital purposes, such as these notes certainly would be.

I would suggest that if the administration believes that inflation of this character is necessary to finance the war, that the more direct way would be to issue United States notes direct. Why attempt to deceive ourselves. This bill is just as wild a scheme as the issuance of United States notes would be.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON].

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I yield back the time to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY].

THE SOUTH DAKOTA SOCIALISTS AND THE CITY OF MITCHELL.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Chairman, on Friday of last week, at the demand of the national secretary of the Socialist Party, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON] proceeded to read into the RECORD a story of the alleged breaking up of a State Socialist convention in South Dakota and the violent deportation of one of its delegates from the city of Mitchell, where the convention was held. The national secretary requested the gentleman from New York, and he read his request into the RECORD, to denounce, to "unmask the capitalist anarchists who are parading under the mantle of democracy," and to do it here in the Congress of the United States. The gentleman from New York proceeded then to do it by reading into the RECORD the statement of W. C. Rempfer, the deported delegate, and then continued, in obedience to the command of the national secretary, to denounce the alleged breaking up of this convention as a "dastardly act," as the "act of scoundrels," and then referred to "ignorant merchants and their clerks" who assume to act as censors and direct the breaking up of Socialist conventions.

I am not informed as well as some Members of this body as to the status of affairs in the great State of South Dakota, and I waited all day for some better informed Member of this body to explain on this floor the Mitchell incident and to defend the officials of that city and its citizens against the charges hurled against them from this high place. But no defense came. The next morning I myself wired the mayor of the city of Mitchell and asked him for the facts with reference to this occurrence. And I have received from him a letter which ought to be read into this RECORD, and I will proceed now rapidly to read it. It is as follows:

CITY OF MITCHELL, S. DAK., February 2, 1918.

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY, M. C.,
Washington.

DEAR SIR: Your telegram dated February 2, 1918, received. I am sending to-night copies of our local papers and one paper from Rempfer's home town. These papers are in two bundles.

I was in Sioux Falls, attending a State council of defense meeting, on date of Rempfer incident in Mitchell. My chief of police telephoned to me that W. C. Rempfer was to talk in Mitchell in the morning of the 23d. I instructed the chief not to allow Mr. Rempfer to talk in Mitchell; not only to refuse him the use of the city hall for that purpose, but not to allow him to talk anywhere in the city. Mr. Rempfer was refused the privilege of speaking in Sioux Falls a few weeks prior to the occasion of his attempt to do so in Mitchell.

Gov. Norbeck of South Dakota had given instructions to not allow him to speak, on account of his unpatriotic utterances, anywhere in the State.

Mr. Rempfer chose a time for his Mitchell visit when the State council of defense meeting had been announced for Sioux Falls, and when he knew that the mayors of the cities of the State, chiefs of police, sheriffs, and other peace officers would be away from their respective places of duty to attend the council of defense meeting.

There was not one person who knew that there was to be a State Socialist meeting held in Mitchell. Not one paper published the call for such a meeting in our city. In my opinion it was to have been a Rempfer meeting, pure and simple. Should you desire information as to my personal responsibility for the foregoing statements, I respectfully refer you to Congressman CHARLES H. DILLON and United States Senator EDWIN S. JOHNSON, of South Dakota.

Thanking you for your inquiry, I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. E. WELLS, Mayor.

From an examination of papers published in South Dakota, some of which were sent to me and some of which I obtained from the files of the Congressional Library, I find that this alleged Socialist convention did meet in the city of Mitchell on the afternoon of the 22d day of January and transacted its business. Mr. D. C. Bond, who was nominated at the convention as the Socialist candidate for Member of Congress from the first district, announced that a complete ticket was selected and that a platform was adopted. The next morning there came the order from the mayor of the city to prevent Mr. Rempfer from speaking, and the next morning, the morning of the 23d, the doors of the municipal hall were locked. Twelve or thirteen Socialists climbed over the transoms and opened the doors. When that happened the chief of police requested Mr. Bond to come down stairs and advised him as to the order he had received from the mayor and told him that the meeting could not go on with Mr. Rempfer as the speaker. The convention had finished its work; there remained nothing to do except to listen to the speech of a Socialist who had proven his disloyalty in the State of South Dakota. The Socialists then quietly left the hall. There was no lawless mob as the national secretary charges.

Mr. Rempfer was requested by the authorities to leave town, and he started for the train and got on the train, but as it started he got off and defiantly came back to town again, denouncing what he claimed to be an outrage against the Socialist convention and against free speech. At this time five gentlemen—their names are known to Mr. Rempfer—drove up in an

automobile, put him in the automobile quietly and without the use of force, and took him 5 miles out of town and stopped in the road and said, "The road is good from here on to Ethan, 8 miles away. You walk the rest of the way and never come back to Mitchell." And he did. [Applause.] From Ethan he comfortably rode in an automobile the rest of the way to Parkston, where he lives, and there he loudly complained of his treatment, to such an extent that his bank—he seems to be a banker and a lawyer—the next morning was painted yellow by his fellow citizens of Parkston. The next afternoon on a train going through South Dakota there were 89 passengers who voted on the proposition as to whether or not it was wrong to take him out of Mitchell, and of that 89, 73 voted that it was right.

Now, I want to read from the platform adopted on this occasion by this alleged Socialist convention. After putting in the usual planks, to which no political party in any Republic in the world was ever opposed, the planks with which Socialists camouflage the real things for which they stand, they conclude as follows:

The foregoing are merely our immediate demands. They are only a beginning of our aims and missions. The overthrow of the present industrial system is what we stand for.

Now, the little amenities, the tolerance, extended in times of peace to the disturbers of the peace and to disloyal elements—and in this country the Socialists are a disloyal element—no longer prevail in time of war. There will be no more socialistic speeches made upon this floor that do not receive the reply they ought to receive here in this place. [Applause.]

This Mitchell convention, this platform, does not disavow the principles announced in the St. Louis platform of last April, upon which all the Socialists of the United States stand, except those who have been good enough Americans to repudiate it, a platform which denounces our entry into this war as a crime against this Nation and a crime against all the nations, a platform which discourses upon the exploitation of socialism in the United States, and then announces that Socialists will never take up arms except against their own exploitation. The most disloyal utterances that ever came from any political party in the United States are contained in the platform of the St. Louis convention of last April, and upon that platform they all stand. I have not heard my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON], disavow here or anywhere else the principles of the St. Louis platform. John E. Spargo, of Vermont, the greatest of all the American socialistic writers, is too good an American to be longer an American Socialist and to stand upon that platform, and he has withdrawn from the Socialist Party. [Applause.] The Socialist mayor of the city of Milwaukee is too good an American to be longer an American Socialist, and he has withdrawn from the Socialist Party and disavowed the St. Louis platform. [Applause.] Clarence Darrow, of Illinois, brilliant orator and great lawyer, is too good an American to stand on this Socialist platform. He is supporting the administration and supporting this war. [Applause.]

I have heard no disavowal from the gentleman, who represents all the Socialists in the United States in this body, of the principles of the St. Louis convention; not one. It is not sufficient to say that that platform was adopted in the heat of passion and that it was ill considered. Such a declaration as the St. Louis declaration, especially on the part of Socialists who desire longer to pose as loyal American citizens, must be denounced, and denounced in no sparing terms.

We have had on this floor in the immediate past a situation of legislative sabotage extending over an entire week of time. During that period of time the gentleman who represents here all the Socialists in this country indulged in a demand for roll calls, consuming one-sixth of the hours occupied in the legislative work of the sessions of that week in a useless calling of the rolls. Why, on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, the very day this alleged convention met up there in South Dakota, he called the roll on the question of going into the Committee of the Whole on the Agricultural bill. It took nearly an hour to do it. There were 344 yeas. Nobody was against it, and he knew that nobody was against it, and he voted for it himself. Now, if that is not legislative sabotage, if this is not the methods of the Industrial Workers of the World and of the Socialists injected into this body, I do not know what it is. [Applause.]

Not long before that he proposed to go into the districts of Members of Congress who refused to vote in time of war as they had voted in times of peace, to resign his position and show them up in their own districts; direct action this is—the direct action which the Industrial Workers of the World stand for, when they throw pieces of steel into the machinery of expensive sawmills in the forests of the Northwest. [Applause.]

On the day this alleged Socialist State convention for South Dakota convened, without public announcement, in the thriving, prosperous city of Mitchell, the State Council of Defense for South Dakota, presided over by the governor of South Dakota, convened in Sioux Falls. In order to indicate some of the problems with which the loyal citizenship of South Dakota and the peace officers have to contend in the present emergency I read from an address of Col. E. B. Harkins, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., at this meeting, as reported in the Daily Argus-Leader, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.:

Many people through the State have no conception of the I. W. W. plots. We were called to trace them through the jungles of their eastern lairs. We found letters which were sent to the fire gang around the country, giving complete instructions how to use the phosphorus and linseed oil. Berg, the Aberdeen secretary of the I. W. W., was trailed. Packages of phosphorus were sent through the mails, the covers removed at Aberdeen, remailed there to Aberdeen. One package broke and the secret was out. Cyanide of potassium, enough to kill hundreds, was found.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

But it is the German-language newspapers that need our attention. Two editors were seized by the Government in Aberdeen Saturday. They had been sending over \$30,000 to Germany through Bernstorff, and we have the latter's signed acknowledgment. We found two letters ready to mail in their office with \$500 each for Germany. We do not know what it was for or where it came from, but we do know they did not give to the liberty loans, and they only gave \$1 to the American Red Cross. In the office was a wrapped up American flag, hidden in a corner. In the home of one editor a picture of Bismarck, a picture of the Kaiser, and German dum-dum bullets were found. From the finger of the assistant editor of the paper the Government agents took a silver ring with the German cross on it and this inscription in German: "I give gold for this cross to show my loyalty to the fatherland." But did they give any gold for our country? I want to see the resolutions committee, to-day take steps to have Congress suppress the German-language newspapers, and I do hope that not another one can be published in South Dakota—at least not another issue of the Deutsches Frei Presse.

I might in this connection call attention to the fact that Mr. Rempfer is regarded in South Dakota as being a leader among the Russian-Germans of Hutchinson County, in that State, who have been hindering the operation of the selective-draft law, and some of them, on account of their disloyal conduct and the bad advice they have been receiving, are at present serving prison terms, having been convicted in the courts of South Dakota for grave offenses.

The mayor of Mitchell and the peace officers of Mitchell have clearly discharged their duty and have executed the orders of the governor of South Dakota, evidently most wisely issued. I do not propose that they shall be called capitalist anarchists by the national secretary of the Socialist Party without some defense on this floor, and I deny that any convention in South Dakota has been broken up by a lawless mob. I never saw the mayor of Mitchell, S. Dak.; I do not know the peace officers of that city; I have no personal acquaintance with a single citizen of Mitchell; but I do know they are not scoundrels, as they have been denominated by the gentleman from New York on this floor, who claims to represent all the Socialists in the United States. I am speaking for the purpose of repudiating and characterizing as outrageous the terms applied to them on this floor by the gentleman from New York. They are not "ignorant merchants." The citizens of Mitchell, S. Dak., are loyal, patriotic, law-abiding citizens of a typically prosperous South Dakota city.

Not many years have elapsed since South Dakota was a border State, infested as border States were by a lawless element, and in those early days it became necessary sometimes to resort to strenuous methods in order to protect the lives and the property of the honest men who lived there; and during the period of this awful war we will find the communities of South Dakota ready to vigorously uphold the high ideals of American citizenship for which they stand, ready always to defend the flag, and I am not going to outrage them if they spew out from their midst disloyal elements.

Mr. Rempfer knows the names of the gentlemen, or can easily find out who they were, who saved him a part of his car fare on his journey back to Parkston. He has his recourse in the courts, but if I am able to judge aright, the sentiment in South Dakota toward him and toward other like disturbers, as expressed in the South Dakota newspapers, he will be amazed at the small size of the verdict he will be able to recover. He has not been injured by the people of Mitchell, S. Dak.; his property interests are not there; but the people of that loyal South Dakota city do not propose to permit him, or men like him, to flaunt their disloyalty in the halls or in the streets of that beautiful city, and I do not blame them for feeling that way about it. If Mr. Rempfer and others representing the Socialist-Bolshevik-I. W. W. element in South Dakota refuse to obey the requests of the police to "move on," there will always be found, I am sure, men of determination and courage who will see that the flag of this Republic is not defiled and

trampled under foot in Mitchell, and what I have said of Mitchell will be true of every loyal community in this prosperous country of ours.

Sixty-six hours ago, as the sun went down, a great ship sailed into the waters of the Irish Sea, bearing on her decks 2,179 of the young men of America, and as the night closed in there came a shock which carried to all of them the news that a murderous projectile, fired by an unseen enemy, was plowing its deadly way through the very vitals of the ship.

From young officers there came the quick, sharp word of command which insured order, and on the decks of the slowly sinking ship the khaki-clad soldiers of the Republic quickly assembled, each man at his post of duty. In all human experience there is nothing so potent to chill the blood of brave men as a night alarm at sea, but these boys just out of the offices and factories and just from the farms of America stood like veterans on the deck as the great ship slowly sank. They could not fight back at an unseen, cowardly, treacherous enemy; but as the awful list to starboard commenced, while from high up on the upper deck there came the sharp crackle of the electric current which transmitted out over the waves the call for help, high above the crash of exploding boilers, above the crash of shattered lifeboats, above the noise of orders shouted through megaphones, above the shrieks of the dying, from 2,000 throats there rang out in grand swelling chorus through the winter night over the stormy sea, the national anthem of this great Republic—the defiance of the fighting men of America hurled at a cowardly foe. In that hour the iron entered their blood and they became—every one of them—grim, seasoned warriors, ready all of them to avenge the murder of the 44 boys who never had a chance to show how brave they were, and whose broken bodies on yesterday morning were washed up on the rockbound shores of the Irish sea.

We know now that our boys can stand shoulder to shoulder with the veteran warriors of Europe, doing their part in the battle for democracy. Whenever, over the ruined villages of northern France, the sun rises to kiss the flag of this great Republic, it will shine down upon the only army of a million men and more who have sailed across 3,000 miles of ocean to engage in a war not for conquest but a war for the rights of men.

It becomes the duty of those of us who are too old, and of those of our citizens who are too young to go to the trenches of France, to uphold here at home the traditions and the institutions for which our young men are ready to sacrifice their lives in this awful war, and the patriotic city of Mitchell, in the great State of South Dakota, will at all times when the boys are gone be able to discharge its full duty in the emergencies of this struggle.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to make any attempt to analyze the Socialist program within these 10 minutes. There is entirely too much misunderstanding, too much prejudice, too much ignorance on the subject to be dispelled even by a man of my brilliance within the limit of 10 minutes. [Laughter.] I shall therefore on some future occasion during the general debate ask for an hour in which to discuss the fundamental principles of the Socialist philosophy. What I would like to say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] is this: I shall be happy to hear every Socialist speech that I may attempt to deliver replied to; but I ask one thing, and that is that a man who replies to it must know something about the subject.

Mr. RAINEY. I shall be glad to attempt to reply to any speech the gentleman makes.

Mr. LONDON. The gentleman started out his defense of the South Dakota disturbers of the peace by convicting that petty little mayor of Mitchell, S. Dak., out of the mayor's own mouth. The gentleman stated he was not familiar with the subject. The fact that he was not familiar with a subject did not evidently prevent him from discussing it. He has attempted

to discuss socialism. I am willing, for my part, to spend an hour each day in the next year in undertaking to teach him the principles of socialism. I expect to be able to convince him that the history of his own country, of the liberty-loving American people, teaches the unvariable lesson that only a country in which every man has an opportunity to live a full and free life, the life of a free man, is a genuine democracy.

And it will not take him long to discover that political democracy is worthless unless it strives toward industrial democracy. Industrial democracy is coming. Mightier men than the gentleman from Illinois will be incapable of successfully resisting that wave. The gentleman recites a plank from the platform of the South Dakota Socialists which speaks about overthrowing the industrial system. Of course, they advocate the overthrow of the industrial system, but how? Through legislation, through political education, through enlightening the masses. And that is the fundamental difference between a Socialist and an anarchist.

The man who breaks up peaceful meetings, the man who abuses his authority as a public official to prevent an American from speaking is an anarchist and a violator of the law.

Against that little mayor and his defender, the gentleman from Illinois, who did not have a word of disapproval of mob rule, I ask you to hear what President Wilson has to say. I read from a speech delivered by President Wilson before the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo in November, 1917. This is what he says about mob rule. Here is what President Wilson said:

I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men who take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States.

Those are the words of the President of the United States, to whom the world listens to to-day. But the gentleman from Illinois rejects the counsel of the President and takes for his authority the mayor of Mitchell, S. Dak.

The President, continuing, says:

So I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause.

Why, gentlemen, look what it means. We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his own hands is not the right man to cooperate in any formation or development of law and institutions, and some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Does the gentleman read that language to mean a statement by the President of the United States that he objects to the enforcement of law by the law officer of any community in this country?

Mr. LONDON. I take it that the President means to say that the conduct of any man who abuses the law is reprehensible, that an officer who is the trustee of the law, and an executive officer of our administrative branch of the Government, should be the last person in the world to violate the law; and I submit it to be an elementary proposition that to prevent a person from speaking because he offended at some time in the past is wrong. The law provides a penalty for each offense. We have no right to assume that a person will keep on violating the law, and on that assumption prevent him from speaking.

Mr. MADDEN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Does the gentleman adhere to the principles enunciated in the Socialist convention at St. Louis?

Mr. LONDON. I said to the gentleman that I will not attempt in 10 minutes to make clear my interpretation of the Socialist attitude.

Mr. MADDEN. Then the gentleman does not deny his adherence to the policy laid down?

Mr. LONDON. I do not know how the gentleman from Illinois understands it. I shall make clear what I understand to be the proper attitude of the Socialist movement in this great crisis of the war. I am not bound to take either the reasoning or the language of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MADDEN. I only asked the gentleman whether he believes in the policy laid down in the platform of the Socialist Party in its convention at St. Louis. The answer to that is a very simple one.

Mr. LONDON. I will take an hour for the purpose of explaining the Socialist attitude on the war as soon as I get a

chance, and the gentleman can not get me to attempt to enlighten him in two minutes on a subject that should take an hour.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. HAMLIN having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message, in writing, from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had, on February 8, 1918, approved and signed joint resolution and bill of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution for the purpose of promoting efficiency, for the utilization of the resources and industries of the United States, for lessening the expenses of the war, and restoring the loss caused by the war by providing for the employment of a discovery or invention called the "Garabed," claiming to make possible the utilization of free energy; and

H. R. 195. An act providing for the sale of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman refuses to deny his participation in the principles laid down?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. All time has expired, and the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

For secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, as provided in the act of February 5, 1915, entitled, "An act for the improvement of the foreign service," as amended by the act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, approved July 1, 1916, to be immediately available, \$339,355: *Provided*, That not more than \$45,105 of said amount shall be used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918: *And provided further*, That secretaries in the Diplomatic Service shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows:

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph, and before presenting it I wish to make an inquiry whether in the consideration of this bill, and particularly of this paragraph and every one of the following items after line 15 down to line 2, page 4, they are to be considered as separate paragraphs?

The CHAIRMAN. The bill is a general appropriation bill, and will be considered by paragraphs.

Mr. STAFFORD. The Chair will notice that the following lines after the paragraph just read relate entirely to the matter affected by the paragraph under consideration. Of course, we can have the whole matter considered as one paragraph, or each line separately.

Mr. FLOOD. Let us have it considered all as one paragraph.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, beginning with line 4, on page 3, down to and including line 2, on page 4, be considered as one paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the bill, beginning with line 4, on page 3, down to and including line 2, on page 4, be considered as one paragraph. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Secretary of class 1, \$3,500;
Secretary of class 2, \$3,125;
Secretary of class 3, \$2,500;
Secretary of class 4, \$2,000;
Secretary-Interpreter of embassy to Japan, \$3,600;
Secretary-Interpreter of embassy to Turkey, \$3,600;
Secretary-Interpreter of legation to China, \$3,600;
Assistant secretary-Interpreter to the legation to China, to be appointed from the corps of student interpreters, \$2,000;
Assistant secretary-Interpreter to the embassy to Japan, to be appointed from the corps of student interpreters, \$2,000;
Assistant secretary-Interpreter to the embassy to Turkey, to be appointed from the corps of student interpreters, \$2,000;

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the paragraph just read. We have here an attempt upon the part of the committee to increase the salaries of the secretaries in the Diplomatic Service over that provided in the act of 1905 to the amount of \$500 each for each respective class. Under that act the secretaries were divided into five classes ranging in salaries from \$1,200 to \$1,500 to \$2,000 to \$2,625 and \$3,000. It is now proposed to drop the \$1,200 class as the initial class, which has already been done in practice, and also to drop the second class of \$1,500, and make the initial class \$2,000. This increase by the committee has a more far-reaching effect than merely on the Diplomatic Service. It affects the policy of the Government as to whether this Congress should increase the salaries of the higher-priced officials to the extent of \$500, and not only \$500 from the beginning of the fiscal year, but as this bill provides, which is something unusual in the history of legis-

lation on appropriation bills, that the increases shall take effect immediately upon the passage of the bill. I know of no instance in legislative enactment where we have provided for an increase in salary in an appropriation bill where the salaries are to become immediately effective and not at the beginning of the fiscal year to which the bill relates.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TOWNER. Is it not true this makes it permanent law?

Mr. STAFFORD. That is the purpose.

Mr. TOWNER. Because the provision is "hereafter."

Mr. STAFFORD. That is the purpose. It was a change of classification of secretaries which was established in the act of 1905 after full consideration by this House, and changing it in a most decided manner, not only by establishing the lower classes as I have indicated but making the initial salaries of \$1,200 and \$1,500, \$2,000, and increasing all the subsequent grades \$500. And more. It also provides for the creation of secretary interpreters at certain embassies, namely Japan, Turkey, and China, officers who are not now in existence, and they were to have a salary of \$3,600. It also provides for assistant secretary interpreters at different embassies to receive \$2,000 compensation, which positions are not created to-day.

Mr. FLOOD. Oh, yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Did I understand the gentleman to make a remark?

Mr. FLOOD. Those are in the law now.

Mr. STAFFORD. I beg the gentleman's pardon; I may be in error as to their not being in the law as far as assistant interpreters are concerned.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The name has been changed slightly so as to make it conform to the exact service, but there are no new places created or increases of salaries.

Mr. STAFFORD. There are increases of salary in the classification—

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Certainly, the gentleman is correct in that; but the gentleman was speaking about the secretary-interpreters to these various legations.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, this section is undoubtedly subject to the point of order, if the point is made against it. It is the enactment of a law. Under the act of 1915, not the act of 1905, as my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] thought, the secretaries in embassies and legations were classified. There were five classes—1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is stated right here in the bill that it is the act of 1915, and it was merely an inadvertence on my part in describing it as being 1905. It only strengthens my position, because it is much more recent than I stated on the floor.

Mr. FLOOD. The first class get \$3,000, the second class \$2,670, the third class \$2,000, the fourth class \$1,500, and the fifth class \$1,200. As the gentleman stated, it is a fact that the fifth class has not been utilized by the State Department for the past year or more. This recommendation for an increase was made on account of the extraordinary high cost of living in the countries to which these men are accredited. The gentleman can readily understand that the cost of living all over the world has gone up enormously since 1915. This enactment reclassifies the secretaries, abolishing the fifth class, and makes four classes, increasing each class \$500 a year.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. COX. The gentleman says this increase is designed to meet the increased cost of living. Are not these secretaries entitled to a part of the post fund that Congress appropriated last year to help them out?

Mr. FLOOD. They are entitled to it, and most of them get it. Those in belligerent countries and countries contiguous to belligerent countries get it now. The purpose of this is to permit the State Department to give it to all.

Mr. COX. We have no secretaries in belligerent countries, have we?

Mr. FLOOD. Neutral countries contiguous to belligerent countries, and this bill proposes to allow the State Department to make allowance to the secretaries—

Mr. COX. A minute more—

Mr. FLOOD. I want to say to the gentleman they did not think that was sufficient to meet the extraordinary cost of living at those places.

Mr. COX. The secretaries of class 1 last year received a salary of \$3,000. This year you propose to give a salary of \$3,500—

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. COX. Can the gentleman give the committee how much of the post fund was paid?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I believe I yielded the floor and the gentleman from Virginia has taken the floor. I did not make any claim to the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserved the point of order.

Mr. COX. How many of this class 1 got a part of the post fund last year, and how much did they get out of it? Does the gentleman know?

Mr. FLOOD. I do not know how many, because when you come down to consider the fact there are not a great many countries in the world, except in South America, that are not contiguous, and even some of those are contiguous, to some belligerent country. I suspect a larger portion of them got some of it.

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman know how much allowance was made to each of them?

Mr. FLOOD. It depends upon the increased cost of living at the particular places. At Paris I think they got about 50 per cent of their salary.

Mr. COX. Is there any system of making these allowances based upon their salaries, or anything like that?

Mr. FLOOD. An investigation was made as to the per cent of the increased cost of living, and when that was ascertained, then that per cent of their salary was added from the post fund.

Mr. COX. That investigation, I presume, was made by our consul or ambassador?

Mr. FLOOD. Made by our State Department, and they acted, of course, upon information received from the ambassadors and ministers.

Mr. COX. Was the allotment then made by the State Department or by our foreign representatives abroad?

Mr. FLOOD. The allotment is made by the State Department. The information that the department had came, of course, from our representatives abroad; that is, the information as to the increased cost of living.

Mr. COX. Last year, if I recollect, this committee appropriated or recommended, and it finally became a law, a lump sum of something like \$400,000 for this purpose?

Mr. FLOOD. Three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. COX. Was all that sum used up?

Mr. FLOOD. Oh, yes.

Mr. COX. Now, then, the committee proposes to recommend something like \$800,000?

Mr. FLOOD. Eight hundred thousand dollars; yes.

Mr. COX. I want to ask the gentleman if he does not feel that it would be fair to let these salaries alone and give these clerks the benefit of this post-allowance fund, so as to enable them to live there? In other words, not increase their salary, but give them a chance to live out of this post fund?

Mr. FLOOD. I will say frankly to the gentleman that my view of the increase of salaries—and I am giving my individual view, because my view did not agree with the majority of the committee—my view was that no salary ought to be increased during the war. I recognize, as every Member of this House must recognize, that something ought to be done for the gentlemen occupying these positions, owing to the increased cost of living, and that that should come out of the post-allowance fund, and when the war was over then we could take into consideration the question of these salaries on the broad ground as to whether they should be permanently increased or not. That was my individual view.

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman feel that his committee has been liberal in making a sufficient allowance in the post fund?

Mr. FLOOD. I think we made what was a sufficient post-allowance fund.

Mr. COX. Have you allowed substantially what the State Department recommended for you to allow?

Mr. FLOOD. I think so; yes. The recommendation from the State Department was that these salaries in class 1 should be increased to \$5,000 a year. That matter was very thoroughly discussed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and they reached the conclusion it was too much, but that there ought to be some increase, and they voted to increase to \$3,500.

Mr. COX. It strikes me, Mr. Chairman—and I do not want to do anything wrong here, and do not know anything about it except the report of the committee—that the chairman's position is well taken and that these salaries ought not to be increased while this war is going on. I am willing to vote, so far as I am personally concerned, any reasonable post fund that will take care of those people over there in order to meet these unusual conditions, but I am not in favor of increasing the salaries where they are now being paid \$3,000 a year and up.

Mr. FLOOD. I assume from what the gentleman says that he or the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] would want to make a point of order in reference to these salaries? Let me make this statement.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. FLOOD. Let me make this statement, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

In addition to the increased salaries in this item there is an amount of money carried for the purpose of adding 25 new secretaries, and something, I think, was said by the gentleman from Wisconsin about it being immediately available.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. The report of the committee shows that the amount appropriated by the committee takes care of these increased salaries from the very time that bill becomes a law. It never has been done before.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that he may be allowed to proceed for five minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, this item also carries a provision for increasing the number of secretaries by 25 and an appropriation to pay their salaries from the time this bill becomes a law to the 1st of July, and then for the next year. And I trust that that part of the section will not be objected to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is no disposition on the part of anyone here, I take it, to cripple in any way the State Department in meeting the present exigencies, but it is believed by some that it is not a good time to increase salaries of high-grade officials.

Mr. FLOOD. I must say that I can not take issue with the gentleman on that point.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. Sisson. I will state that I am heartily in sympathy with the position the gentleman takes in the whole matter. In the consideration of the deficiency bill that is now before our committee, the Secretary of State and others came before us and made a complete statement as to the condition of the foreign service, and it was unquestionably true that in some sections of the world, and especially in South America, to my great surprise, the cost of living has gone up more enormously than perhaps anywhere else. And the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, dealing with this in a deficiency bill, thought it wise to take care of it by increasing the post allowance, so that the increased cost of living might be taken care of as a matter of administration throughout the State Department, so at those places where the cost of living was extremely high they might be cared for out of the post allowance, and the question of salaries of these men should wait, as the chairman of the committee suggests, until after the war is over and until everything settles down, but that we would not punish our representatives in the foreign service by not taking care of this enormous increase in the cost of living. So I agree with the chairman of the committee and with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox], who has raised the question, that it can be best taken care of by a post allowance and as a matter of administration, rather than by a permanent increase of salary.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I wanted to take the floor when the gentleman from Virginia had completed, but not before.

Mr. FLOOD. I have finished.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that a point of order has been made. The time on that has been consumed. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent for five minutes?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I would like the attention of the chairman of our committee if I may have it. I sincerely trust that the distinguished and able chairman of our committee will not invite somebody to make a point of order on this paragraph, and I do not think he has done so.

Mr. FLOOD. I had no idea of doing that.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I do not think he has done so, or intends to do so, notwithstanding what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson] has just said. I would be greatly honored if I could have the attention of the distinguished gentlemen who have criticized this—I refer to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox]. I ask unanimous consent to pause until I can have the attention of the two gentlemen I have referred to. I trust that neither of the gentlemen will make a point of order on this, and for two reasons. They are very serious ones. In the first place, the Department of State recommended that the first-class secretaries get a salary of \$5,000.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. And that the secretaries of class 2 get somewhat less than that, and on down. You will observe that the increase granted by the committee is extremely moderate, about 10 per cent, or less than 15 per cent; a little over 10 per cent, with the exception of the fourth class.

Now, there was a great deal said, and with much reason back of it, against any increase now. The suggestion was to wait until after the war is over. That would be true with respect to most things in this country, but we are now dealing with foreign affairs. Anyone conversant with conditions throughout the world knows that the cost of living is going to be high, abnormally high, not only during the continuance of this war, but for many, many years afterwards. That consideration was in the minds of the committee when it granted this very mild increase, which is about the same as you are going to give elsewhere in the service.

Now, one thing more. Many of these men are constantly being solicited to leave the Government service and are offered very attractive salaries by business concerns. That has come to be a serious matter in the State Department. These men much prefer to remain in the service of the United States—and I am speaking now of the whole of them—provided the compensation is reasonable. They do not ask as much as private concerns would give them, or anything nearly as much. They ask for enough to live on and to remain in the Government service. Unless we give them enough to live on, they are bound to leave. The evidence before the committee was that many of the best men are likely to leave the service at a critical time because they can not live on their salaries. I understand gentlemen say they can be taken care of out of the post allowance. That is true; but nobody knows what moment that post allowance will be cut off or may be inadequate. In fact at this very minute it is inadequate and there is a big deficit for the current year.

Mr. FESS. When the Secretary was asked if they would leave, and whether it was difficult to find men trained for the service, he answered unequivocally that it would be very difficult and that the service would suffer intensely?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes; and common sense and the experience of us all would say it is impossible to replace them, because these men are not an ordinary class of men that you can pick up here and there and elsewhere. They are trained and skilled, all excepting those in class 4. A man in Petrograd or in London or in Paris or in Rome to-day who is a member of class 1 or 2 is worth his weight in gold for United States interests. Those men are invaluable when we have billions and national honor at stake.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. These are men who are put in charge of affairs now?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes. I was just coming to that. They are really the men who do the business for Uncle Sam. They are handling matters of the most delicate nature and of most tremendous importance.

Now, gentlemen, I wish you could know how many of these men for three years and more have been working night and day and have been going down in their own pockets, so far as they had private means at their disposal, to pay their living expenses. I have had man after man tell me—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. They have gone down in their private purse, when they had a private purse at their disposal, time after time, more than half the time during the past three years, to pay their every-day living expenses.

Now, what influenced me strongly in favor of this moderate increase of \$500, in the first instance, is the fact that in normal times, peace times, it is necessary to pay a man in charge of legation work, who is practically in charge of the embassy—in other words, a secretary of class 1—\$3,500. No man called to the responsibilities, social and otherwise, of that position can live on \$3,500 in any first-class country in the world in time of peace or in present times.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BORLAND. Are not these the men who are appointed after examination by the State Department and who enter upon this as a sort of career and are afterwards promoted from post to post?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Absolutely.

Mr. BORLAND. And they enter upon it with the knowledge, do they not, of what the conditions in the service are?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. That is true, of course. That is always so. That is, we are not picking up a man here and there for a particular post. We are promoting the man from class to class as he advances in the service. The man knew the conditions of the service when he entered. That entrance into the service occurred doubtless when living was not half what it is now and what it will surely be during your time and mine.

Mr. BORLAND. That will be taken care of.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. You can not get a man to do that work for \$1,500 a year. You can not find him, unless he is willing to make a great sacrifice to enter the Government employ and the Diplomatic Service of the Government.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. I would like to suggest that the British Government pays their men under the same class as our class 1, £900 and a house allowance of £200. That would be over \$5,000. The German Government pays their officers of similar rank \$6,000 and also a large allowance.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I appreciate very much that which the gentleman from Mississippi has so pertinently inserted at this point. The United States, which is the greatest and richest country in the world, and is now facing the greatest crisis in its history throughout the world with international dealings, can ill afford to keep men on starvation wages in the performance of these services. I ask the gentleman not to make the point of order, because the amounts named are the lowest sums these gentlemen ought to have in peace times.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Certainly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman, who seems to be uncommonly well informed about the matter, whether it is not true that conditions over there change with such lightning-like rapidity that what may be a reasonable allowance one year becomes inadequate the next year?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. That is true, and that is taken care of by the post allowance. These men are going to get more than \$3,500; they must have more in order to live.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I happen to have a constituent attached to the embassy in Petrograd, or he is trying to be attached to it; I do not know whether it is moving or not; I had a letter from him recently, and he is longing for the fleshpots of home. He said it was quite impossible to meet his expenses there and contribute anything to the support of his wife. His wife remained in this country.

Lord Bryce said in an interesting book, written about South America, that the two most expensive capitals in the world were Buenos Aires and Petrograd, and he classed Washington as third. If that was true then, and he was speaking of normal peaceful times, how much more is it true now. Money in Russia has been decreasing in value by the excessive issue of paper money so that prices have been greatly advanced.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I thank the gentleman from Texas for his statement.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I will.

Mr. COX. I think the gentleman answered the question that I wanted to ask, whether or not if this is permitted to remain at \$3,500, it is all that these secretaries will get, or will they still have to go to the post fund?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. They will.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. I wonder if the gentleman is familiar with the case of the secretary of class 2, who under the present law is getting \$2,600, and who, during the recent illness of his minister, the chief of mission to a country contiguous to the German Empire, for about a year exercised all the duties and responsibilities of the minister? In view of that fact, which is not an isolated one, does not the gentleman think that we ought to pay a man on the basis of the duties which he so frequently has to perform, and for which we pay a minister \$12,000 a year?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I agree entirely with the suggestion made by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HAMLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes.

Mr. HAMLIN. In the case cited by the gentleman from Massachusetts, does not the clerk receive extra pay when he performs the duties of the minister?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. In some instances, yes; but not always.

Mr. HAMLIN. When he is designated to perform the services of his superior that is always done?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes; it used to be the custom for the ambassador to leave for the week end three or four days, and during that time the secretary is not drawing any extra salary.

Mr. HAMLIN. But there is not much work going on when that is done.

Mr. ROGERS. My understanding is that the practice is to grant the extra allowance, which is equivalent to 50 per cent between the salary of the secretary and that of the minister, only when the minister is actually on leave. If he is ill at his home at the legation, even though the secretary may transact all the duties, the secretary receives no further compensation.

Mr. HAMLIN. I think they look after that and get leave granted the minister, so that the clerk can receive the extra compensation and that is all right. What I want to ask is this: Perhaps this increase ought to be made. I am not opposing the increase at the present time, for I am inclined to think it is warranted. But I do not like very well to make it permanent law. If the excuse for making the increase is the high cost of living in these abnormal conditions throughout the world, we all concede that conditions will return to normal after a while, and this makes it permanent law. You never heard of a salary being reduced. Why not strike out the word "hereafter"?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. As I endeavored to state a few moments ago, the main reason for making these salaries \$3,500 in class 1, \$3,025 in class 2, \$2,500 in class 3, and \$2,000 in class 4, is that the men ought to be paid these amounts in peace, in normal times. That is one reason why I am strongly for it. The gentleman from Indiana a moment ago desired information whether this will be all that they will get. It is not; they could not possibly live for that, and they will be given something more next year out of the post allowance, because in many places a single man can not live on \$3,500.

Let me illustrate further. These gentlemen in class 1 are the ones that during the first year of incumbency of every ambassador are the men who do the work. The ambassador does not know the language or the customs or manners of the people. These are tried, true, and experienced men in charge, and during the subsequent years of the incumbency of the ambassador at that point the first secretary, and sometimes the second, is no small part of the brains that directs the difficult work of the embassy. That is not always true, but in a general way it is fairly true. Now and then a brilliant man, and we have some brilliant men now representing this Government abroad, shines out with great brilliancy and distinction and completely overshadows the secretaries beneath him, but that is not always true.

Mr. HAMLIN. This idea occurs to the gentleman: That if we are not very careful we may set a precedent of increasing salaries at this time that may plague us considerably when we come to consider the people here at home, victims of our extraordinarily high cost of living.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. That is all to be considered, but let me again repeat that the amounts named herein are not a bit higher, not one penny higher, than ought to be named for these classes of employees in peace, normal times. Let me speak of class 4. These men enter class 4 when they enter the diplomatic service, and then are promoted as experience and ability demonstrate their capacity for higher positions. Where

on earth are you going to get a man competent to represent the United States in a diplomatic post for less than \$2,000 a year? That is the amount that you are paying the secretaries to your own selves right here, and you expect to get a man to go into the diplomatic service of the United States and make a life work of it, go abroad and live in a foreign country, and pay him the amount that you are paying your own secretaries at this hour. Can you afford to say that you will pay your own secretary \$2,000 a year, and they are worth it, and you have made it permanent law, and I would even be willing to make it a little higher, and to say at the same time to men entering the Diplomatic Service that they have got to go abroad and serve this country and take their families with them for \$1,500 a year? It can not be done. You will never get into the service of the United States in this highly important field the kind of men you want unless you at least give them \$2,000—start out with that, and that is a starvation wage.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does it not virtually force us to accept the rich young men who want to go into the service?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. That is precisely correct. By putting the figures down so low as the amount named you are closing the doors of opportunity to the worthy poor boys of this country—and they are the best we have—and opening those doors to just one class, and that is those with independent means, men who are capable of taking any of these positions, because the salary is but an incident of their lives. We can not afford to have the great country of the United States in its representation thus confined. So I ask with all the earnestness I can command, because I feel seriously about it, having observed conditions in the Orient and in Europe, that you permit these very modest and slight increases to be made.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Yes.

Mr. PLATT. Is it not the invariable fact that men enter this class 4 and then are promoted? The only secretary of legation I ever knew that I can think of went directly, as near as I can tell, into class 1 with a certain minister and went out with the administration.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I never heard of a man entering class 1 who had not previously been in the Diplomatic Service.

Mr. PLATT. I am not sure that he had not.

Mr. FLOOD. Not since the law of 1915. The only way a man can enter the service now is in class 4.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of course, the lowest class is class 5, at \$1,200, and the department does not recognize it. There is nothing in the law that prevents them from putting them in the higher class. They are doing it now. If they can not get desirable men at \$1,500, which is the initial class, there is nothing to prevent them putting them in a higher class.

Mr. FLOOD. Oh, yes; the regulations in the department prevent that.

Mr. STAFFORD. But the report states that they do not observe the law.

Mr. FLOOD. They do not put any of them in the \$1,200 class.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is nothing to prevent them from putting them in the higher class.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. They could not possibly do the work in class 1 or class 2.

Mr. STAFFORD. The department has the privilege of designating any class as the initial class.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. A man could not be put in class 1 or class 2, because he could not do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct the attention of the committee to some of the testimony that was taken before the Committee on Foreign Affairs on this particular paragraph. Here is what Mr. Phillips, of the State Department, said in speaking of young men looking forward to making the Diplomatic Service a career, as young men do in England and Germany and France, in which countries they have had, so it is said, the best diplomatic service in the world, and have made it such because of their habit of treating it as a service in which a man could ultimately make a life career. I read from the testimony taken at that time:

They see that the Government pays them \$1,500 and asks them to go abroad into the expensive capitals of the world, and most of them say to themselves that it is unreasonable and that they can not meet expenses on such a salary. We don't want to raise the salaries so high as to make the salary in itself attractive, so that young men will enter the Diplomatic Service because of the salary offered. We want a reasonable salary that will even require some sacrifice on the part of the

secretaries. We think \$2,000, on entering the service, is reasonable. The increase in class 1 from \$3,000 to \$5,000 we ask in order to make the service as nearly as possible equal to our foreign competitors. For instance, the British Government pays their counsellors (their class 1 secretaries) £200—

That, of course, as every Member of the House knows, is practically \$4,500—

plus a house allowance of £100 to £200. The German Government pays their officers of similar rank salaries of \$6,000 and also very large allowances—house allowances and traveling allowances.

Mr. HARRISON. That applies during the war as well as peace times? Secretary LANSING. This is their regular allowance. The Japanese service pays \$6,000 plus extra allowances, so that we feel we are asking less than is paid by other countries to their officers.

Mr. HARRISON. Do you know whether those countries have applied the income tax in proportion to what we have in this country to those officers?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; the first secretary of the English Embassy here told me he got \$2,500, and that \$500 was taken in income tax, so that he really got only \$2,000.

Secretary LANSING. Who is that?

The CHAIRMAN. The first secretary of the English Embassy here. Secretary LANSING. I think I might add to this that one difficulty we have found under our present rate of salaries is that it puts a premium on men of independent means entering the service, for a man that has no other means of support than his salary can hardly afford to make any career of our Diplomatic Service.

That last paragraph of the testimony of Secretary of State Lansing is apropos of the suggestion made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN], that in certain places only American citizens of wealth can afford to enter our Diplomatic Service.

And, gentlemen, it is an extremely unfortunate thing that we have looked upon our foreign service as a place where positions can be held only by the rich. To-day it is practically impossible for a man to do justice to himself and be modest in meeting social exactions in any foreign country as an ambassador of the United States of America unless he is a man of independent means outside of his salary. That ought not to be, because there is great talent, possibly diplomatic genius, in the rank and file of our people and because of utterly inadequate compensation we have not a chance to get it into the service of the Government.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I will yield.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I want to inquire whether the item of transportation of diplomatic and consular officers, in going to and returning from their posts, page 7, tends to relieve this situation in any way?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Not at all. It costs just as much to live in Paris or Petrograd, after you get there, as it would if the transportation to those cities was free.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa rose.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Now, I want to say this: If the gentleman will pardon me for just a moment, I would like to have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I want to call the attention of the committee to a bit more of testimony—

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes; I will yield at this point.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Which qualifications in general are required of these men who enter the service of which the gentleman is speaking?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. He should be a well-educated man and have command of the languages of the country to which he is assigned. He must know the language of the country to which he is going.

Mr. FLOOD. In addition to his educational qualifications, he has to stand an examination?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes; he has to stand a rigid examination before he can enter the service at all.

Mr. FLOOD. And he has to stand an examination on a foreign language?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. On a foreign language; yes. Now, in Mr. Phillips's statement, he said:

Mr. PHILLIPS. Under this item we are asking for two things: For 25 additional secretaries and an increase in salary of the old and the new secretaries. It has become perfectly clear, in spite of the fact that we have no longer any embassies in Berlin, Vienna, and Constantinople, and therefore that the secretaries ordinarily placed in those capitals have been distributed elsewhere, that we must have a considerable increase in the service, not merely a war increase. At the present time, of course, in addition to the secretaries we have to employ additional clerks for war duty, but when the war is over we feel perfectly satisfied that the new duties devolved upon this Government will make it essential to have very much larger staffs abroad.

And, gentlemen, I pause to say that he meets the vital point of this case in the next statement of his, which I am about to read, if we couple this statement with what I read a moment ago from the utterance of Secretary Lansing that under present

conditions poor young men are practically excluded from entering the service. Says Mr. Phillips:

It is the right time now to bring these young men into the service, because after the war is over the new duties coming on to the department will be enormous, and it seems wise that these secretaries should begin their training as soon as possible.

He says that it is the right time now to bring these young men into the service.

I believe, gentlemen, at this particular time we who are here to represent the taxpayers of the country should do our utmost to make the burdens upon their shoulders as light as possible; and yet I feel it also my duty, representing those taxpayers, to provide a reasonable increase in the salaries of those people who must go abroad to represent the country in order that all classes of our people, the rich and poor alike, may have an opportunity to enter this exceedingly important service. [Applause.]

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that he may speak for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I think the points have been very thoroughly brought out by the Members who have spoken. There is just one further point I want to make, which I think has not been sufficiently emphasized. It was very clearly stated in the testimony submitted to the committee by the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Phillips. Mr. Phillips, as the Members of the House know, has been promoted to his present post from the Diplomatic Service. He was secretary of embassy at London and in China before he came to the State Department. In speaking for the secretarial side of the work of the Department of State he probably speaks with greater familiarity than any man in the United States. He emphasizes the importance of the increases in salary, not from the standpoint of the individual, but from the standpoint of the Diplomatic Service and of the Nation. Mr. Phillips says:

The Secretary has spoken about the necessity for raising the salaries of the secretaries in the Diplomatic Service. He mentioned that one of the chief difficulties with which we have to contend under the present schedule of salaries is that after a secretary of embassy or legation has been in the foreign service for seven or eight years and has reached class 1, commercial interests are naturally very anxious to secure him on account of the experience he had gained abroad. The fact is that many of the men whom we consider valuable men, and who have been in the service for a number of years, are being approached by commercial interests. They are tempted with high salaries, and then they come to the department and ask what they should do.

We beg them to remain in the service as a patriotic duty. They usually do remain if they have any independent means. But we have lost, and are continuing to lose, some of the best men we have. For instance, recently, within the last few years, we have lost six efficient secretaries on account of the low salaries. Four more excellent men are now remaining in the service only on account of the war. As soon as the war is over they will leave. They have all had offers from commercial interests.

In the Diplomatic Service, which in these days and in the days to come is increasingly to be charged with duties of the greatest moment and importance, we must pay these men a fair return for the services which they render. The State Department said that the salaries ought to be based on a salary of \$5,000 for secretaries of class 1, and so on down. The State Department doubtless is dissatisfied with our recommendation that the salary of secretaries of class 1 should be \$3,500, and so on down. We did not feel justified in going as far as the State Department said we ought to go in order to retain these men in the service. But we did think it was our duty, our duty to the country, not merely a matter of fairness to the secretaries themselves, that we should make a beginning to pay them a salary commensurate with the importance of the duties which they perform.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS. I will yield.

Mr. BORLAND. I wanted to ask the gentleman to yield while speaking of secretaries being tempted by private offers. No scale of salaries that we could fix would entirely obviate that evil, as the gentleman well knows.

Mr. ROGERS. Undoubtedly.

Mr. BORLAND. And that is a thing that exists in every department of the Government to-day—that occasionally good men and experienced men are tempted away by the offer of high salaries by private interests. The gentleman recognizes that it would be virtually impossible to meet that condition either in the Diplomatic Service or in the Bureau of Standards or in any other department of the Government.

Mr. ROGERS. Of course that is true. But somewhere there is an amount which, while not a fair compensation to the man, will yet be a sufficient salary to enable him to feel that in fairness to himself and his family he can remain in the Government service. When the salary is so far below the essential expenditures of a secretary, of course, oftentimes in fairness to himself he can not remain in the service. We hope that these increases

which are proposed in the bill, while not, in our opinion, adequate, will yet go far to meet the conditions complained of.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. COX. I rise for the purpose of reserving a point of order. Later on I think I will make it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] has reserved a point of order. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COX. Now, Mr. Chairman, I may be wrong in my position, in my viewpoint, on this increase of salary. I trust I am not. I recognize that it is impossible, or, in other words, that a Member is out of order who undertakes to get on the floor of the House these days and to say one word in behalf of the men and women of this country who in a year from next June will have been called upon to raise \$40,000,000,000. I recognize, Mr. Chairman, we are at this time the wealthiest nation upon the earth, but in recognizing that fact I recognize that this country has its own limitations, so far as wealth is concerned.

Now, it is perfectly evident that you might pay these secretaries \$10,000 a year, but that would not hold them unless they wanted to stay there. They would go into private life if they were offered more money. The argument is made that these men must be paid salaries enough to justify them to stay in the service, otherwise we have got to go to the extremely wealthy men in this country to represent us as ministers and ambassadors abroad. Are not we at that parting of the ways to-day? Do we not to-day have to go to the wealthy men of this Nation and from them select our ambassadors? How are you going to get away from that condition, gentlemen, unless you reform world-wide conditions? Now, there may come a time after this war closes—I do not know—when all these salaries ought to be increased in order to meet world-wide conditions. There may come a time after this war closes that not only the salaries of these secretaries but every official from the ambassador on down representing our country in all the foreign countries ought to have their salaries adjusted to meet world-wide conditions.

Now, I am going to make a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I will.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. The gentleman is on the Appropriations Committee, I believe. Is the gentleman in favor of giving some percentage of increases to certain employees in the State Department as well as in the other departments of the Government?

Mr. COX. Oh, yes.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. Does not the gentleman think if those employees here in the District, in the State Department, are entitled to a reasonable increase, men who work for the Government abroad are entitled to an increase?

Mr. COX. But the men who work in the State Department here have no opportunity to get to a post fund like the employees of the State Department abroad have.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. The gentleman recognizes this to be a fact, that a man in the employ of the Government in a diplomatic relation abroad has to spend more money than clerks here in the city?

Mr. COX. He may. But whether he would or not, I do not know.

Mr. HARRISON of Mississippi. But the gentleman knows that by virtue of his position he would do that?

Mr. COX. He might. I do not know it. I was never abroad.

Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against line 14, down to and including line 19, on page 3.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] has reserved a point of order on page 3, beginning with line 4.

Mr. COX. I make the point of order on the language from lines 14 to 19, inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. Down to and including line 2, on page 4. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin make the point of order or withdraw it?

Mr. STAFFORD. I withdraw it after making the point of order to the words in lines 10 and 11, "to be immediately available." And I wish to say in that connection that it will not prevent the department from utilizing this amount, \$45,105, as carried in the paragraph, for the employment of additional secretaries during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the point of order now?
Mr. STAFFORD. On the words in lines 10 and 11, "to be immediately available," and those alone.
Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.
Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. At the outset of the discussion of this paragraph there was a point of order reserved?

The CHAIRMAN. There was.
Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then a point of order is now in order? It is not too late?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not. The gentleman is just making it, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. FLOOD. Now, Mr. Chairman—
The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] make the point of order?

Mr. COX. I have made the point of order, Mr. Chairman, against line 14, down to and including line 19, on page 3, on two grounds, namely, first, it undertakes to make permanent law, and, second, it increases salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia, as I understand, concedes the point of order?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] made another point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin made a point of order against the words in lines 10 and 11, on page 3, "to be immediately available."

Mr. FLOOD. I will ask the gentleman from Wisconsin this question: If I offer an amendment making \$45,105 immediately available, will he have any objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I have already stated to the gentleman that I do not make it against the proviso, so that amount, \$45,105 now in the bill, to which no point of order was made, is immediately available during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains it.
Mr. FLOOD. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that the figures "\$339,355," on line 11, be changed to "\$256,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:
Amendment offered by Mr. Flood: Page 3, line 11, strike out "\$339,355" and insert in lieu thereof "\$256,000."

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an inquiry. Is that the exact amount carried last year?

Mr. FLOOD. No.
Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Does it not take care of the deficit that already exists and is represented by the \$45,105?

Mr. FLOOD. That takes care of 25 new clerks.
Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. But it does not take care of that item. That is necessary to be immediately available.

Mr. FLOOD. It comes out of that.
Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. The \$45,105, as it stands right now, is a deficit in the appropriation made for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Mr. FLOOD. No. The gentleman is mistaken about that. The \$45,105 is put in there to pay the expenses of 25 additional secretaries from the time this becomes a law until the 1st of next July.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. That is to say, there is a deficit in the prospective expenditures this year, independent of any increases in the salaries of secretaries. What I want to inquire about is whether the amount the gentleman has named takes care of this expected deficit?

Mr. FLOOD. It does.
Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, I think that the gentleman is in error. I wish to direct the Chairman's attention to the report on page 5. For the payment of 84 secretaries for the fiscal year 1919 it is estimated that \$186,000 will be needed. For the employment of 25 new secretaries during that year \$70,000 additional is necessary, making a total of \$256,000, which is the amount of the appropriation which the gentleman has just submitted. Now, to provide for the employment of these 25 additional secretaries during the remainder of the present fiscal year there would have to be \$45,105 added to that amount, as I take it, making a total of \$301,105.

Mr. FLOOD. I move, then, to amend it by changing it to "\$301,105."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman changes the amendment. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:
Mr. Flood moves to amend by striking out "\$256,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$301,105."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FLOOD. The total will have to be changed.
Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, what became of my point of order? The CHAIRMAN. The point of order was sustained.
Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, may I ask that the Clerk be authorized to change the total to the bill?

Mr. FLOOD. I make that request.
Mr. FOSTER. Is not the gentleman going to make the secretaries first fixed by law?

The CHAIRMAN. It goes out on a point of order.
Mr. FLOOD. The secretaries will go in. We have been carrying them at \$3,000 and \$2,625.

Mr. FOSTER. They are fixed by law?
Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER. So that you do not need to put them in?
Mr. FLOOD. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.
The Clerk read as follows:

RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND MAKING TRANSITS.
To pay the salaries of ambassadors, ministers, consuls, vice consuls, and other officers of the United States for the periods actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts and while awaiting recognition and authority to act, in pursuance of the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes, \$65,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I presume the consuls and vice consuls are paid through this appropriation, which looks small enough. I regret that a point of order should have been made against the paragraph just passed, and I trust that no such point of order may be made at any other point where it will affect the salaries of these worthy American representatives abroad.

We do not pay our consuls and vice consuls sufficiently to properly maintain themselves in their posts on the other side of the water. It is a standing disgrace to the United States that men presumed to speak for this great country of ours should be put into such a position with respect to those with whom they have to fraternize upon the other side, as to be ashamed of the backing they have back home.

I have knowledge of certain of our representatives over there now who are using funds apart from their salaries for the actual maintenance of themselves and their families and for covering certain expenses due to the increased cost of living, for which the United States Government does not provide.

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague yield?
Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. TEMPLE. I would like to add that I have knowledge of a case in which men are going down into their own pockets for furnishing legations and embassies.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman that I have accumulated information on that very point; and I am sorry a point of order has been made against an increase of the salary of American representatives abroad, which tends to embarrass them in the respectable and dignified position they must assume with regard to those with whom they have to deal.

Here are young men who receive less than the clerks who have safe berths here in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States and for whose benefit we are constantly legislating. They are across the seas, over yonder, where everything is against them, where all is hostile, and where there are supposed to be the spokesmen of our Nation. Some of them have to send home for money to keep their expenses paid. I observe again that it is a disgrace to this Nation.

Mr. FLOOD. May I ask the gentleman a question there?
Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. What would you propose as an increase of his salary?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I would give them enough to live respectably, at least in a manner to comport with the other representatives with whom they must live.

Mr. FLOOD. How much in dollars?
Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If a man was worth \$3,000 or \$4,000, I would not hold him down to \$1,500, upon which he could not live.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. FESS. If the Secretary of State, responsible for this service, would recommend upon his statement that \$5,000 ought to be allowed, and the committee finally compromised on \$2,500, do you think we would be justified on the statement of the Secretary of State in giving anything?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If the Secretary of State would make a recommendation for an increase of these salaries

and it came through the committee, I would vote for it, and I would do it because of my knowledge of the work that these men do. I have seen them in foreign countries living in second stories of houses for which they had to pay the rent, holding offices up there so that American citizens had to go up the side way to see them, while the representatives of England or Germany and other nations had fine buildings, with offices on the front thoroughfare, properly representing the dignity of their countries. I want to say again that it is a disgrace to require these young men, anywhere from 21 to 35 years of age and over, who must speak one, four, five, and some seven languages, even dead languages, that no Member of the House, perhaps, could speak, to exist abroad in these expensive times on a paltry \$1,500 a year.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

CLERKS AT EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

For the employment of necessary clerks at the embassies and legations, who, whenever hereafter appointed, shall be citizens of the United States, \$488,000, to be immediately available.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the paragraph. Last year this item carried \$100,000. The appropriation carried in this bill is \$488,000 for the employment of necessary clerks. I realize from the statement of the chairman that additional clerks are required at all embassies and legations by reason of our entry into the war and the additional legislation enacted by this Congress which has imposed additional burdens on the various embassies and legations, but I would like to inquire as to the need of such an extraordinary increase, amounting to nearly fivefold. And, further, as to how much is to be used during the remainder of the fiscal year and how much is estimated to be needed during the next fiscal year.

Mr. FLOOD. The gentleman will recall that the Appropriations Committee gave in an emergency deficiency bill \$88,000, which is to be added to \$100,000 in last year's bill. That was not found to be sufficient. The fund for this purpose is about exhausted now. That is, \$188,000 has been used in seven months of the year, and it will take of this fund \$150,000 more, making \$338,000 for the present year, and this would be in addition to the hundred and thirty-odd thousand in the next year. The information the committee had from the Secretary of State and from his assistants, particularly Mr. Carr, chief of the Consular Bureau, was that they were short of clerks at the embassies all over the world; that it was absolutely necessary to have additional clerks in order to carry on properly the business of the embassies and legations. They furthermore said that this was the lowest amount that they could get on with.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman say that the appropriation, including that in the deficiency appropriation bill, is about exhausted?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I made an inquiry of the deficiency subcommittee as to whether any estimate was included in the deficiency bill about to be reported, and they stated that there was not.

Mr. FLOOD. They expected that it would come out of this fund.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not intend to make any point of order on the words "immediately available" because I appreciate that the department has to have this money.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do this for the purpose of approving the appropriation. It is well that the Department of State should have this money in hand to employ extra clerks if it needs them to assist in this consular work. The American consuls over there have had a great deal to do.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. This does not refer to the clerks at the consular stations.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It has to do with the Consular Service.

Mr. STAFFORD. No; it is for legations and embassies.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Well, I will apply my remarks to the proper service. It makes no difference, so long as I get them in. The Secretary of State ought to have in hand sufficient funds to pay for the service he needs on the other side of the water. The gentleman from Wisconsin is a parliamentarian, but he may not be sufficiently versed in diplomacy to stop me while I am trying to get the facts before the committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not claim to be a diplomat like the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. But the gentleman is a parliamentarian, everybody concedes that from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The appropriation ought to be made, I say, because we ought to uphold the hands of the consular agents on the other side of the water. When this war in Europe broke out, long before America began to participate in it, when this country was still neutral, these consuls had a great deal to do. Take a young man in some remote section of the Old World, where dead languages have to be spoken, where riots were breaking out, where massacres were occurring, where consuls and vice consuls were needed who were big enough to represent us, and then think of that \$1,500 per annum. Why, some of them were not only charged with the American interests but had to take over the interests of the French nation and of the British nation, and they did it. How can these brilliant young men, speaking the language of the country to which they had been assigned by the United States, get along without living well and mingling with the good people? That is what they have to do in order to properly protect the interests of this Nation and those of the countries who intrusted the welfare of their citizens to their care. These young men with this great responsibility are not receiving as much compensation as we pay in Washington to some of our friends who come here and get into the departments through the civil service.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Some of these gentlemen gather statistics at times in relation to waterways?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Probably they do. The gentleman from Massachusetts is humorous, but when he comes around to vote for that which his constituents most desire, he will be a better Representative even than he is to-day.

Mr. WALSH. I asked the question seriously and I hope the gentleman will answer it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman asked it seriously with the purpose of being humorous.

Mr. WALSH. Will not the gentleman answer the question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I presume the collection of waterways statistics is included in the duties of American consuls. So long as the gentleman persists I will say that statistics on European waterways are of great value to the United States at the present time.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a serious question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. McKENZIE. The gentleman is not on this committee?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am not, and that is the reason I am commenting on the bill. If I were on the committee I might be quiescent as some of the members of the committee are with respect to these things. They are bound by committee action. Not being on a committee, as the gentleman knows, a Member of the House can sometimes speak his mind to a committee, and I was saying that it is disgraceful to induce these young Americans to perfect themselves for this great national service, making themselves competent to take on their shoulders the care of the people of all the nations of the earth in time of war, and do it at the modest compensation of \$1,500 a year. I am in favor of making a larger appropriation to a generous, open-hearted, patriotic Secretary of State, in order that through him justice may be done these young Americans who are serving their country abroad. Does the gentleman get the point?

Mr. McKENZIE. I get the point, and I want to ask the question. I want to ask the gentleman if he believes that the appropriations made in this bill are sufficient to take care of those young men of ours who are over there and have been compelled to borrow money?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I do not. Judging from what they have already received I would say that these appropriations are not sufficient. That is the reason I regret we have been prevented by this point of order from putting them in position to obtain a decent living on the other side and to properly carry out the duties imposed upon them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN: Page 4, line 17, after the word "States," strike out the figures "\$488,000," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$676,000."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, the reason I offer this amendment is due to the colloquy that took place a short time ago between the gentleman from Wisconsin and the chairman of the

committee. During the colloquy, it appeared that in the last appropriation bill \$100,000 was set aside for this purpose, but later on \$88,000 had been provided in the deficiency bill, making \$188,000. And the chairman of the committee said that this \$188,000 has already been expended and before the end of the present fiscal year \$150,000 more is likely to be expended. The chairman of the committee said this \$188,000 has already been expended, and for the present fiscal year \$150,000 more is likely to be expended. That would make a total of \$338,000 required for the conduct of this branch of the foreign service for the period ending June 30, 1918. That would only leave for the conduct of this service during the fiscal year 1919 \$150,000. Now if it costs \$338,000 to do this same work for the year 1918, it is fair to assume that it will not cost any less for the year 1919, and that is the year for which this appropriation is being made. So I submit that, according to the figures made by the chairman of the committee having charge of this bill, there ought to be \$188,000 added to the figures already reported in the bill.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. I do not think the gentleman exactly caught my statement.

Mr. MADDEN. I heard exactly what the gentleman said, and I am analyzing what he said.

Mr. FLOOD. We appropriated \$100,000.

Mr. MADDEN. That is what I said.

Mr. FLOOD. And there was a deficiency appropriation of \$88,000. That makes \$188,000.

Mr. MADDEN. That is what I said.

Mr. FLOOD. And I said it would take \$150,000 to complete this year.

Mr. MADDEN. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in addition to \$188,000?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. That is exactly what I said. That will leave only \$150,000 for next year.

Mr. FLOOD. No; it will leave \$338,000.

Mr. MADDEN. No. The gentleman said, in response to the query of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], that it would take \$150,000 in addition to \$188,000.

Mr. FLOOD. Exactly.

Mr. MADDEN. To complete the work up to the 30th of June of this fiscal year.

Mr. FLOOD. And you take the \$150,000 from the \$488,000 and you will have \$338,000.

Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman is mistaken. He said they had already expended \$338,000. That must be deducted from the \$488,000, leaving only \$150,000.

Mr. FLOOD. We propose to appropriate \$488,000, and of that we proposed to use only \$150,000 during this present fiscal year, leaving \$338,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. MADDEN. According to that calculation the gentleman is right, but that is not the statement he made before. I am making an analytical statement and commenting on it. If the gentleman's previous statement is correct, then he will need \$188,000 added to the figures he has here. Of course, if his statement now is correct, you need only the amount of money here appropriated.

Mr. FLOOD. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, on the gentleman's statement I would withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment has been voted on. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Interpreter to legation and consulate general to Persia, \$1,000.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out "\$1,000" and make it "\$999.99."

Mr. FLOOD. We accept the amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And in support of the amendment, Mr. Chairman—which I shall not vote for—I desire to observe that paying \$1,000 to an interpreter who is capable of serving at the legation and consul general's office in Persia is a ridiculous figure. Any American boy who can master the English language first and the Persian language second ought to be permitted, in view of the expenses he incurs in living somewhere in Persia, to have a little more than \$1,000 per annum. I would offer to make this salary \$1,500 per annum, but I realize that the committee would make a point of order against it, in view of the record already established with regard to consuls, and therefore I can only offer to cut this salary down 1 cent, believing that whatever young man holds

this position as interpreter for the legation and consul general in Persia will forgive me, in view of the fact that I am endeavoring to secure for him an increase of salary by reverse action.

I want to call the attention of the Department of State to the miserable salaries it pays men who have talents and ability. I want the country, through the Department of State and through Congress, to know that while we pay salaries running anywhere from \$1,000 to \$2,000 to all sorts of folks who come here to Washington hunting jobs and who work eight hours a day here we pay a miserable \$1,000 to the brainy young American who can speak Persian and has resting upon him the responsibility of conducting business as between the Persian people and ourselves.

I call attention to this wretched salary of \$1,000, because in the next paragraph I find that the brilliant young man who serves as interpreter to the legation and consul general at Bangkok, Siam, receives \$1,500 per annum.

Possibly it is worth \$500 more per annum to learn the Siamese language than it is to learn the Persian language; but, at any rate, that is a pitiable salary for a young man who has the qualifications of an interpreter at so responsible a post as this. I do not know whether these two young men, one at Teheran, Persia, and one at Bangkok, Siam, are American citizens or not. Probably they are not, because in the next paragraph, making provision for the 10 student interpreters to the legation to China, it is specifically provided that they shall be citizens of the United States. Now, think of it. These 10 young men who are going to serve their country as interpreters to the Chinese Legation and who must master the Chinese language are to get only \$1,000 a year, and pay all their expenses.

Mr. ROBBINS. I want to ask if these are not native boys, and if it was not expected to pay them as such?

Mr. FLOOD. There is no requirement that this interpreter at the Persian Legation shall be an American citizen.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am glad the gentleman made that statement, because I think every one of them ought to be a citizen of the United States. There is another weakness of our Diplomatic and Consular Service, that we permit men in these foreign countries who are not citizens of the United States to occupy these important stations.

I almost forgot to say that my amendment, if carried, may save this young man a considerable sum in the way of income tax, but still I shall not vote for it.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of obtaining the floor I rise in opposition to the amendment. I have only a word to say. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] made a remark which is of great force, when we reflect that the consular officers of the United States are not diplomatic officers—have no diplomatic functions—but are, at least in effect, only business agents. The consulates are great business agencies of the United States, and an interpreter interpreting for an American consul when business relations are discussed between a Persian customer and an Englishman, a Russian, and an American ought to be an American citizen.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does the gentleman, out of his abundant knowledge, have any information as to the amount of service rendered at Teheran, the capital of Persia, where this young man is, or at Bangkok in Siam?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. No; I can not say anything further than that in the publication *New Europe* the other day I saw what purported to be a synopsis of the secret treaty made by three or four of the belligerent countries, in which there was to be reserved to England the sphere of influence over Persia.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes. As a whole, Persia is probably important, and much more important to Great Britain than it is to the United States.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Therefore I do not know how much business Americans could do through the consulate at Teheran.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If the gentleman will permit, I think it is very likely that the State Department has fixed this compensation with some reference to the duties involved in the office—trying to make the punishment fit the crime, I suppose.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. In reply to that suggestion I will say to the gentleman from Texas that it is not just compensation to pay a young American who obtains for himself a mastery of the Persian tongue which enables him with facility and accuracy to interpret conversation between business men of Persia and American citizens to pay him only \$1,000.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Probably there are compensations. He can read *Ali Baba* in the original. There is some pleasure in that.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. He ought to be paid according to the dignity of the position and the ability which its duties require.

Mr. HAMLIN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. HAMLIN. Does not the gentleman think this \$1,000 paid to a native of Persia is in all probability a princely salary for a native over there?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It may compensate a native Persian, but it would not compensate an American.

Mr. HAMLIN. I agree with the gentleman in thinking that Americans ought to occupy these positions; but I presume this interpreter is not an American, and this salary is not being appropriated to pay an American, but a native.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. My remark related simply to the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the interpreters at American consulates ought to be American citizens.

Mr. HAMLIN. I am very much in sympathy with the idea of paying just compensation; but does not the gentleman think we have overlooked one thing this afternoon in all this discussion as to increases in salaries? Is it not true that these boys in the Consular Service, and also the clerks, have a great incentive as well as a great opportunity presented to them for promotion to positions where the salaries will be increased as they are promoted throughout the service? The opportunities to get a better position and better pay puts them on a little different plane than it would the clerk who has no opportunity to go up.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Yes; but if the first year's salary is not sufficient to keep him one year, you are not going to get him into the service and take the opportunity for promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired, and the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follow:

For 10 student interpreters at the legation to China, who shall be citizens of the United States, and whose duty it shall be to study the Chinese language with a view to supplying interpreters to the legation and consulates in China, at \$1,000 each, \$10,000: *Provided*, That the method of selecting said student interpreters shall be nonpartisan: *And provided further*, That upon receiving such appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service as interpreter to the legation and consulate in China so long as his services may be required within a period of five years.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk:

The Clerk read as follow:

Page 5, line 4, after the word "nonpartisan," insert the words "and in accordance with modern democratic standards."

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because we are engaged in the great task of democratizing conditions generally in the United States and throughout the world. You will observe that I did not use any capital letter in the use of the word "democratic." I am trying to make it as democratic in the popular sense as possible. These appointments are supposed to be nonpartisan and "democratic" with a small "d," and they ought to be in accordance with the modern democratic standards; that is to say, they should be free from political influence in the United States, because their business will be to study the Chinese language and interpret it for American purposes at the munificent salary of \$1,000 per annum. The tendency is to appoint Democrats—I am using the big "D" now—to office in the United States; that is to say, that is the tendency, particularly where we provide by law that the appointment shall be nonpartisan. [Laughter.] If we wanted to make democratic—little "d"—appointments in the United States—and this has a relative bearing upon such foreign appointments—we provide specifically that such appointments shall, in the broader sense, be democratic appointments, nonpartisan.

I am surprised, however, to see these words in a Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. It might be different if we were providing for the employment of 30,000 employees now coming to Washington to fill the departments. In such a case under modern conditions I would esteem the use of the word "nonpartisan" as dangerous. It is not so serious as it relates to appointments in the foreign service to interpret the Chinese language. American politics has little to do with that, so that it seems to me we can now well afford that these appointments shall be made in accordance with "democratic standards."

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman state what he means by modern democratic standards?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The methods of making appointments in the United States.

Mr. MADDEN. What are they?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The methods that provide that only deserving Democrats need apply. [Laughter.] Now, boiled down to the very residuum in the crucible, it is useless to put the word "nonpartisan" into a bill if by continuing modern Democratic standards you mean to appoint any Republicans to office at all. It is not to be expected in providing by law that appointments shall be nonpartisan it will follow that any other than a good Democrat will be appointed.

Mr. GILLET. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GILLET. I wish to suggest to the gentleman that he speaks of this method of appointing in the United States. I notice that he speaks of the minister to Siam, and I happen to know that the minister to Siam was appointed from the State of Connecticut, taken out of the office of the gentleman who was chairman of the Democratic State committee, which undoubtedly was sufficient to guarantee his excellence.

Mr. FLOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Is the gentleman aware that the ambassador to Mexico is a Republican and the ambassador to Brazil is a Republican?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I had not heard of that. Those appointments were made before it was proposed to introduce the word "nonpartisan" in this bill.

Mr. FLOOD. I will say to the gentleman that so far as the permanent Diplomatic Service is concerned—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I can not quite understand why it is necessary to introduce the word "nonpartisan" in a Diplomatic and Consular bill.

Mr. FLOOD. I will say to the gentleman that he is mistaken about that. The word "nonpartisan" was put in the bill on the motion of the very able, determined, and somewhat partisan representative, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS]. It was the fight he made to have it put in, and the rest of the committee, Democrats and Republicans, were glad to support his motion.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. In view of the gentleman's statement that he has at last discovered a Republican who has been appointed to office by the present administration, why should the gentleman object to this amendment?

Mr. FLOOD. I want to say that this is the first time in my experience in connection with this bill that I have heard complaints from a Republican source that the permanent diplomatic establishment did not have Republicans in it. I have heard complaints from Democrats that there are no Democrats in it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I grant the gentleman that there may be a few Republicans still remaining in the service who have not yet been discovered.

Mr. FLOOD. I would say to the gentleman that the permanent Diplomatic Service is largely made up of Republicans, and what I mean by the permanent Diplomatic Service includes the secretary. The ambassadors and ministers of course come and go with each administration.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon, they do not. I wish they did.

Mr. HAMLIN. They have not gone in this administration.

Mr. FLOOD. The custom is for the ambassador or the minister, when a new administration comes in, to tender his resignation, and it is generally accepted. In this administration some of them have been retained, certainly in some of the highest ambassadorial positions. They have been given to Republicans, such, for instance, as Mr. Fletcher in Mexico.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am wondering whether the Republicans that have been retained are these \$1,000-a-year interpreters.

Mr. FLOOD. No; they are the \$17,500-a-year ambassadors, and the secretaries whose salaries we attempted to raise to \$3,500, but which went out on a point of order made by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, for the sake of historical accuracy, I wish the gentleman would insert there the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. COX].

Mr. FLOOD. The gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman name some of these Republicans who are retained at \$17,500 a year?

Mr. FLOOD. There is the ambassador to Brazil, and the ambassador to Mexico, and secretaries all through the service, secretaries whom we call counselors, are nearly all Republicans.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am glad the gentleman has given us an opportunity to find out where to go in order to obtain these "nonpartisan" appointments.

Mr. FLOOD. I assure the gentleman these appointments in the State Department are nonpartisan.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I would like to suggest to the gentleman that Mr. John W. Garrett, who was appointed by Mr. Taft, and who was afterwards transferred to Argentina, I believe now is in Belgium.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Oh, no; he is in Holland on a new appointment.

Mr. LINTHICUM. And was indorsed by a solid Democratic delegation of Senators and Representatives.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to announce my support of the proposition made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] to strike out the word "nonpartisan." I think it is humbuggery and hypocrisy. I would be glad to have the service put upon a frankly partisan basis. In the first place, I believe you will get superior men in it. I believe that when you get men fixed in the Diplomatic Service they become so obsessed with the value of forms and precedents and things of that kind that they magnify them into supreme importance when they are mere social trifles. The question was raised as to the politics of people now occupying high diplomatic positions. My information has been, and the gentleman from Wisconsin, my friend Mr. COOPER, always frank and sincere in his statements, corroborates it, that Mr. Reinsch, now occupying the important post of minister to China, is a Republican.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Fletcher, ambassador to Mexico, is a Republican and the ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Morgan, is a Republican, and there are others, some of whom may have been considered Democrats, but who, if the facts were known, hardly voted the Democratic ticket between 1896 and 1912. I do not like to have things declared to be nonpartisan and then run on a partisan basis. My objection is there are too many Republicans. I shall never kick if the Republicans come in and frankly and honestly say that this is a time when the places are going to be occupied by Republicans.

Mr. HAMLIN. They always do it, whether they say it or not.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to hear them say it—be honest in their statements as well as in fact. Mr. Chairman, "nonpartisan" here means nothing. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is right. I think it is a wise amendment and I shall vote with him.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Chairman, I am not interested in Republicans holding office under a Democratic administration. When we Republicans come back, as we are surely coming back in the next Presidential election, we will put all the Democrats out and place Republicans in their places and have a better Government—a better administration of both our foreign and domestic affairs. But I did not take the floor to discuss political matters. I was in the Consular Service prior to my election to Congress 10 years ago, and at that time the great fault I found with the service was that it did not provide sufficient pay for the clerical force in connection with the American Consular Service. The wages or the salaries were so low that Americans could not afford to leave home and take those places, and as a result our clerical service was practically in the hands of foreigners who had absolutely no interest in promoting our trade against the interests of their own country. They were interested alone in their salaries. They naturally favored their own country over ours. After my election to Congress I made several talks in the House here in favor of Congress increasing those salaries with a view of substituting Americans at every place where the American flag was represented in a foreign port, either by our ambassadors, ministers, or consular officers. At that time in the service many of our consular agents and vice consuls were not Americans, they were foreigners.

Mr. FLOOD. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him—

Mr. AUSTIN. I want to ask the chairman of this committee if under the splendid administration of the present Director of the Consular Service, Wilbur J. Carr, he is increasing this appropriation with a view of substituting everywhere Americans for foreigners?

Mr. FLOOD. We have been doing that for some years.

Mr. AUSTIN. How many foreigners have we to-day in the Consular Service of the United States?

Mr. FLOOD. I will ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he recalls it.

Mr. ROGERS. If the gentleman from Tennessee will consult the hearings—

Mr. AUSTIN. Life is too short for that.

Mr. ROGERS (continuing). Pages 47 to 49 and 60 to 64, he will find the whole story. All consuls general are American citizens. All consuls are American citizens; of 306 vice consuls only 29 are not American citizens, and of the consular agents, of whom there are about 138 in all, 62 are not American citizens.

Mr. AUSTIN. Now, the clerks.

Mr. ROGERS. There is no provision of law requiring clerks to be American citizens, and I do not recall that there has ever been any testimony on that point offered before the Committee on Foreign Affairs since I have been a member.

Mr. FLOOD. I will say to the gentleman that we proposed a very large increase in the appropriation for clerks for consulates this year, and this is for the purpose of Americanizing the consulates, not only as to consuls, but clerks also.

Mr. AUSTIN. In two classes there are nearly 100 foreigners, not counting clerks, in the Consular Service. As the gentleman has been reading the hearings in reference to the Consular Service from 1861 down to date, ancient and modern history, can he tell us definitely how many foreigners are on the clerical rolls of the consulates of the United States?

Mr. ROGERS. I have no information whatever on that point.

Mr. AUSTIN. It strikes me that would be a subject of interest to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FLOOD. There are still some, but they are decreasing in number every year, and this year we put in the appropriation bill almost double the amount of last year to enable—

Mr. AUSTIN. Would the gentleman accept an amendment to this bill that none but Americans shall be appointed in the consular or foreign service?

Mr. FLOOD. Well, we would have to put in an increase of appropriation a great deal more than we have, for the reason that some of these consulates would not be able to get American clerks for what the department can afford to pay them out of the proposed appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. AUSTIN. I ask unanimous consent that my time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to speak for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FLOOD. I would say to the gentleman that the policy of the committee has been for a number of years, under the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS], to Americanize the Consular Service, and we will continue to do it from year to year, requiring the different grades of consuls to be American, and ultimately this will be done as to the clerkships. And the department has been working on the question of the clerkships and have been trying to get Americans to accept the clerkships, when they can pay them such salaries as will justify Americans accepting these places. At some places the clerical work is so simple that they can not afford to pay a salary that would justify an American to accept the position. And I do not believe it would be wise now to put in a provision requiring all these clerks to be Americans until that matter has been carefully considered and the necessary amount of money for the purpose of entirely Americanizing the clerical force of the consulates has been ascertained definitely.

Mr. AUSTIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, to my certain knowledge for nine years we have been working on this proposition to eliminate foreigners as our clerks, vice consuls, and agents and substituting Americans for them. We read now a good deal about "speeding up," and I suggest that term to our State Department and to our honored members of the great Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ask them to speed up this affair, and in our day and generation let us feel and know that we have Americans on guard in every foreign port. And if there is a necessity for an additional consular officer or foreign consular clerk, this great, rich, and prosperous country can afford to make an additional appropriation, so that American interests will be safeguarded throughout the world by true and tried Americans.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. Always.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It being reported from abroad, privately, at least, that almost every neutral country is honeycombed with enemy spies, would it not be wise, as the gentleman suggests, that only Americans be put on guard where they have to deal with the affairs of the United States?

Mr. AUSTIN. I have no doubt the record will show that in Germany and in Austria, and in the other countries which we are now fighting, they have had their citizens in many American consulates. And we ought to stop it, and the sooner the better. There is no excuse or explanation for continuing this policy, which is against the best interests of America.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. COX. Does the gentleman know what has been the practice of foreign governments, so far as our country is concerned, and whether they have employed only their own people?

Mr. AUSTIN. There is not a country in the world which is as reckless as we are on any subject. We trust everybody, and Uncle Sam is a Santa Claus for everybody.

Mr. COX. I agree with the gentleman on that. I am asking for information.

Mr. AUSTIN. I do not know.

Mr. ROGERS. It is the practice of foreign governments which have legations and embassies in Washington, and, so far as I know, in their missions in other capitals of the world, to employ a larger proportion of foreigners than we employ in our legations and embassies abroad. An interesting bit of evidence on that point as to the practice of Germany is contained in the disclosures which are now being made in the World's Work, and which indicate how Count von Bernstorff was repeatedly betrayed from within his embassy by men who were American citizens. While we may approve of the result in that particular case, if the shoe were on the other foot, we would not indorse it.

Mr. AUSTIN. The gentleman from Massachusetts has given a better and stronger argument in favor of my proposition than I have made myself, namely, that the employment of foreigners by the German Government led to the betrayal of the German Government and their interests in this country. And history will repeat itself if we permit the same thing to go on under our Government. We will have our interests betrayed. And therefore I want to make an appeal to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to write something in the pending bill or to report a bill which will put an end to this folly, in the interest of the safety of the Republic and the extension of our trade in foreign lands.

Mr. ROGERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. Of course, it does not follow that a man is going to be a loyal employee because he is an American citizen or that he is going to be disloyal because he is not an American citizen. But on averages, the United States would doubtless be vastly better off if its Diplomatic and Consular Service were completely Americanized. I am in absolute accord with the gentleman from Tennessee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROGERS. I ask for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ROGERS. I suggest to the gentleman the undoubted fact that the State Department is exceedingly anxious to Americanize the American Consular Service from the top position down to the bottom position.

That takes time. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, under the leadership of the chairman, the gentleman from Virginia, has done a great deal in the last two years. We have eliminated a very large percentage of the foreigners who were acting as our vice consuls and consular agents. There is still a good deal of work to be done along that line. But the work is being done, and it will continue to be done just as fast as it is practicable.

Mr. AUSTIN. I just repeat what I said a moment ago. I have been engaged in the effort of trying to eliminate these foreigners now for nine years. If you could eliminate so many of them in two years, you could eliminate them all in the twinkling of an eye by bringing in here a bill requiring that only Americans be appointed to these positions. Your committee is on record as being in favor of that, because you say they have been endeavoring to do it for two years past. The State Department is also on record as being in favor of it. If it ought to be done, why should it take 10 years to do something so important as this, which could be done at one session of Congress.

Mr. ROGERS. The gentleman says life is not long enough to read the hearings had before the committee. Nevertheless those hearings are what the committee which reports the bill must rely upon. I should suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee that he read three or four pages of the testimony of Mr. Carr, the Director of the Consular Service, which deals thoroughly with this situation and shows what has been done in the last year and in the last two years.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Carr can not do it all himself. It is the duty of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to bring in an appropriation bill with a provision to substitute Americans for foreigners. If I were to read the hearings until I should be black in the face, it would not furnish the information I desire, because I have called on the gentleman [Mr. ROGERS] to know

the number now of foreigners who are in clerical positions in our Consular Service, and evidently that subject had not been discussed or brought out in the hearings on this bill. So I commend to the Committee on Foreign Affairs this suggestion, that this matter is all important, and I am going to call attention to it as long as it is unsettled, and I am going to try to stay here a long time. [Applause.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in view of the light that has been shed on this subject, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that will be done.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

For 10 student interpreters at the embassy to Turkey, who shall be citizens of the United States, and whose duty it shall be to study the language of Turkey and any other language that may be necessary to qualify them for service as interpreters to the embassy and consulates in Turkey, at \$1,000 each, \$10,000: *Provided*, That the method of selecting said student interpreters shall be nonpartisan: *And provided further*, That upon receiving such appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service as interpreter to the embassy and consulates in Turkey so long as his services may be required within a period of five years.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire of the chairman of the committee what policy has been adopted by the State Department in withdrawing interpreters, clerks, and consuls in the countries with which we are at war, such as Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey?

Mr. FLOOD. The diplomatic and consular forces in those countries have been withdrawn. They have been withdrawn from Germany and Austria-Hungary, and from Turkey.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then at the present time none of these appropriations is being expended for these activities in these respective countries?

Mr. FLOOD. No.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume the policy is to carry the appropriations so that on the cessation of the war the activity will immediately be resumed?

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. May I inquire what is the policy of the Government in so far as Bulgaria is concerned?

Mr. FLOOD. We have consular officers there. Our minister to Bulgaria is also accredited to other countries besides Bulgaria. We have no diplomatic representative in Bulgaria. We have consular officers in Bulgaria.

Mr. STAFFORD. They have not been withdrawn?

Mr. FLOOD. No.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, how long does the chairman intend to run? Can we adjourn now?

Mr. FLOOD. Until 5.30 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN MISSIONS.

To enable the President to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, records, and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several embassies and legations in the transaction of their business, and also for rent, repairs, postage, telegrams, furniture, typewriters, including exchange of same, messenger service, compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, and porters, including compensation of interpreters, and the compensation of dispatch agents at London, New York, San Francisco, and New Orleans, and for traveling and miscellaneous expenses of embassies and legations, and for printing in the Department of State, and for loss on bills of exchange to and from embassies and legations, and payment in advance of subscriptions for newspapers (foreign and domestic) under this appropriation is hereby authorized, \$1,005,585.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. STAFFORD. Here again we have a rather unusual increase of appropriations from \$398,000 to \$1,000,000. No deficiency is asked. Will the chairman of the committee inform the House the occasion for this abnormal increase in this item for contingent expenses?

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, the principal item of increase is the matter of cables. Mr. Carr, for instance, who is in charge of the expenditure of that, says:

Mr. CARR. There is seemingly a large increase in the estimate. That appropriation last year was \$398,585, but the first estimate which was submitted this year was \$605,585. We have recently submitted a supplemental estimate raising the amount to \$1,005,585. The reason

for that is this: The expenses paid from this appropriation for the fiscal year 1917 were \$311,000; there was an additional sum of \$132,000 that was paid for the same year from the so-called war relief fund, and which was provided for for the present year in the urgent deficiency bill of last fall. That would bring the total expense up to \$443,000, without including the cost of telegraphing. The cost of telegraphing during the last year was \$280,000, but the closest estimate I am able to make for this fiscal year, based upon the cost of telegraphing during the first seven months of this year, is about \$540,000. We are asking that you increase this amount so as to include about \$540,000 for telegraphing.

Mr. MILLER. What is the occasion for all this telegraphing?

Mr. CARR. The occasion for it is this: In the first place, mail correspondence is, for practical purposes, of no use. You never know when your letter is going to be delivered. Practically the entire important correspondence of the foreign service, and especially that part of the service stationed around the central power countries, is done by telegraph. That telegraphing covers all ordinary transaction of business; it covers agreements between the different Governments as to what they are going to do with respect to the war; it covers information as to what is going on; it covers what is being said in the press, as that is absolutely necessary to have; it covers economic information; and then there is also the enormous amount of telegraphing made necessary by reason of the fact that the diplomatic channel is the only channel through which certain classes of information can be transmitted with absolute certainty. We have to send many messages for the War and Navy Departments, the War Trade Board, the Shipping Board, and other establishments.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand, the department is obliged to communicate more and more by means of cable and telegraph, owing to the existing war, whereas formerly most of the communication was by mail.

Mr. FLOOD. Yes; the means of communication by shipping are so bad now that they have to communicate by cable.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HUMPHREYS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, H. R. 9314, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HASTINGS indefinitely, on account of illness.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
THOMAS HALL, SECRETARY OF STATE,
Bismarck, N. Dak., February 4, 1918.

HON. CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to a resolution adopted by the fifteenth legislative assembly, in extraordinary session, I am inclosing a copy of resolution relating to the ratification of amendment to the Constitution of the United States regarding the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors.

Yours, very truly,

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, do hereby certify that the attached resolution is a true and complete copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the fifteenth legislative assembly, in extraordinary session, beginning January 23 and ending January 29, 1918.

Dated at Bismarck, N. Dak., on this 30th day of January, A. D. 1918.
[SEAL.]

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

H. B. No. 8, a joint resolution (introduced by Mr. Harris) ratifying a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

Whereas both Houses of the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, at the second session, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, made and passed the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States of America, in the following words, to wit:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

"SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by Congress."

Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, duly convened, That the said foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America be, and the same is hereby, ratified by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

And be it further resolved, That certified copies of this preamble and joint resolution be forwarded by the governor of this State to the Secretary of State of the United States of America at Washington, to the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved, 4.45 p. m., January 28, 1918.

LYNN J. FRAZIER, Governor.

COMMISSION ON NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS (H. DOC. 1946, PT. 6, 64TH CONG., 2D SESS.).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President, which, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress report No. 6 of the Commission on Navy Yards and Naval Stations.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 8, 1918.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE HILL—MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Sunday, March 3, 1918, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. EBENEZER J. HILL, late a Representative from the State of Connecticut.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that Sunday, March 3, 1918, be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the late Representative HILL. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. LONDON was given leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

NITRATE PLANT AT MUSCLE SHOALS, ALA.

Mr. FLOOD, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to print in the RECORD the following concurrent resolution of the Virginia Legislature:

A concurrent resolution of the Virginia Legislature.

A resolution petitioning the President to proceed with the construction of the power dams at Muscle Shoals, Ala., so that this cheap power may be available for the production of fertilizer from the nitrate plants provided for, and for which \$20,000,000 was appropriated by the Sixty-fourth Congress, and which are now building at that place.

Whereas in the long list of tremendous expenditures now being made to prepare for and carry on the present war, two programs only will have great permanent economic value to the Nation when the present war ends, namely, the building of an American merchant marine, but more especially the location and construction at Muscle Shoals, Ala., of large plants for the production of nitrates, which plants in peace times can be turned into the manufacture of fertilizers; and

Whereas the great contribution to the agricultural interest of the country in the operation of these nitrate plants in time of peace can only come through furnishing the farmers of the country not only an increased supply of nitrates, but by furnishing a more adequate and cheaper supply of nitrates combined with the phosphates from Tennessee located near by Muscle Shoals; and

Whereas the most economical and permanent production of fertilizers in times of peace from these nitrate plants, so wisely located at Muscle Shoals, Ala., can only be expected by the farmers of the country provided that the cheap water power at Muscle Shoals is made available and with the least possible delay: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of delegates (the senate concurring). First, that we, the members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, most earnestly appeal to the President to order the construction of the great dam and development of hydroelectric power at Muscle Shoals to be started at once, so that with this cheap power the great nitrate plants now being constructed there for war purposes can be operated at full capacity in times of peace in the production of cheap fertilizers and in order that these nitrate plants, with cheap water power, will come to the relief of the labor and fertilizer burdens now weighing so heavily upon American agriculture.

Second, that we hereby petition the United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia to use their most earnest efforts and best influence to secure the consent of the President to as speedily as possible proceed with the construction of the great water-power dam at Muscle Shoals, in order that cheap hydroelectric power may be as promptly as possible available for the operation of these nitrate plants in the production of fertilizers when these nitrate plants are no longer needed for war purposes.

Third, that duly certified copies of this concurrent resolution be sent to each of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Virginia.

Agreed to by house of delegates January 30, 1918.

JNO. W. WILLIAMS,
Clerk House of Delegates.

Agreed to by the senate January 30, 1918.

O. V. HAUGER,
Clerk of Senate.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

A bill (S. 1735) to create an additional judge in the southern district of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3317) providing for the removal of snow and ice from the paved sidewalks of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, February 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speakers' table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting supplemental estimates of appropriation required for the War Department for the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 922); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Labor submitting supplemental estimates of appropriation required for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1918 (H. Doc. No. 923); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8684) granting a pension to Louis Settles, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 9677) authorizing the several district courts of the United States to appoint official stenographers and prescribing their duties and compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 9678) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 9679) to provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 9680) to prohibit the sale, manufacture, and importation of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Hawaii unless the qualified electors thereof repeal the provisions hereof; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. THOMAS F. SMITH (by request): A bill (H. R. 9681) to create a national board of water conservation, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Water Power.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9682) to provide against the depreciation in the market prices of certain obligations of the United States on account of artificial causes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 9683) to employ prison labor for the production of war supplies and to authorize their purchase by the Federal Government; to regulate the compensation and hours of prison labor and fix standards; to prohibit the purchase of war supplies manufactured by prison labor under private contract; to limit the effect of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by prison labor or in any prison or reformatory; and to equip the United States penitentiaries and the United States Army prisons and disciplinary barracks and the United States naval prisons for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government; for the compensation of the prisoners for their labor; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 9684) providing for a survey from Gravesend Bay to Sheepshead Bay and Rockaway Inlet; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9685) to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 9686) to establish engineering experiment stations in the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia in connection with State-supported universities or engineering schools for the promotion of engineering and industrial research as a measure of industrial, military, and naval preparedness in times of peace or war; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 238) assigning to the various war appropriating committees of the Senate and House two Army officers and two Navy officers whose duty shall be to make personal observations of the military and naval operations in Europe and report same to said committees; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 9687) granting an increase of pension to William R. Brummett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9688) granting an increase of pension to B. Cecil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUPRE: A bill (H. R. 9689) for the relief of Celeste Doussan Bisset; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 9690) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Estes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9691) for the relief of John J. Buckley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9692) granting a pension to Leontine M. Cremerieux; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 9693) granting an increase of pension to George W. Justice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9694) granting a pension to Thirza M. Dolph; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 9695) granting an increase of pension to William B. Bowdle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 9696) granting an increase of pension to Rensselaer F. Delmot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 9697) granting six months' pay to Katharine Taylor Dodge, widow of Charles Dodge, captain, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9698) granting a pension to Olive K. Jeffries; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OSBORNE: A bill (H. R. 9699) granting a pension to Sarah A. Dow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 9700) granting a pension to Hans W. Hansen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9701) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Vincent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 9702) granting a pension to William C. Crockett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 9703) granting a pension to Edward F. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 9704) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Emich; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9705) granting a pension to Mrs. Louisa Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9706) granting a pension to William Mason Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9707) granting an increase of pension to John R. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 9708) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Matthew Thomas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VOIGT: A bill (H. R. 9709) granting an increase of pension to Eugene L. Haughton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE of Maine: A bill (H. R. 9710) granting a pension to John M. Flynn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 9711) granting an increase of pension to Peter Jennings; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urging severe penalties for spies and enemy agents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition and argument, protesting against the Borland eight-hour day for Government clerks; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by request), memorial of Missouri State committee, medical section, council of national defense, indorsing House bill 8937; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), resolutions of the Socialist Party, Local Queens, requesting the President and the Congress of the United States to take action to bring about an armistice among the warring nations on the basis outlined by the de facto revolutionary Government of Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), resolution of the Pittsburgh Hungarian Club, expressing sincere loyalty to the Government of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), resolution of the Thomas J. Clarke Branch, Friends of Irish Freedom, asking Congress to go on record as favoring the political independence in the form of the Irish Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAREW: Resolution of the Association of Lithuanian Patriots of America, urging the recognition of a free and independent Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urging more stringent legislation against spies and enemy plotters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK of Pennsylvania: Petition of Dr. N. C. Campbell, E. L. Hanson, C. G. Brevillier, F. L. Camp, and 25 others, praying for the passage of House bill 7995, for the preservation of the *Niagara*, Commodore Perry's flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CURRY of California: Petition of several city officers, well-known citizens, and other residents of Stockton, Cal., in favor of increased salaries of Government employees whose classification is that of watchmen and laborers in United States post-office buildings; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of several residents of Stockton, Cal., in favor of the alien slacker bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urging more stringent laws for the punishment of spies and enemy plotters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society, urging the creation of a kindergarten division in the Bureau of Education; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. FOSTER: Resolution of the W. H. L. Wallace Post, No. 55, Grand Army of the Republic, of Centralia, Ill., urging increase of pension to \$50 per month; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, for more stringent laws for the punishment of spies and enemy plotters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Papers to accompany House bill 9474, granting a pension to George H. Roberts; also papers to accompany House bill 9583, granting an increase of pension to W. K. Wakefield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Oakmont, Pa., favoring constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS: Memorial of the Lithuanian Naturalization Club, Lowell, Mass., asking for the restoration of the political independence of Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Utica, N. Y., praying for the conservation and development of the idle water power of the country; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TALBOTT: Proof relating to pension of Charles N. Emich; also evidence in support of a bill granting a pension to Louisa Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VARE: Memorial of State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, supporting the Weeks bill for the embargo on the importation of plants; to the Committee on Agriculture,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, February 9, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. William Couden, of Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Father who art in Heaven, as we approach another Sabbath we realize that all the blemishes on the closing week have been caused by man. How strange it is! Thou hast made plain to us Thy requirements and indicated the things of shame, and given us the freedom to obey Thee. Yet blindly or willfully Thy children dishonor their relationship to Thee. Vouchsafe Thy forgiveness for aught that any here have said or done that is sinful. And grant Thy continuing grace to help us to become clean and to reconsecrate our all to Thee. Build us up in moral fiber and quicken us in spiritual keenness, that through the work and influence of even the least of us Thy purposes may be carried on toward fulfillment.

Extend the answer to our prayer to all our fellow citizens and our governmental and military enterprises; to our friends, the allies; and even to our enemies.

And from each of us persons here present may there rise to Thee the spirit of the prayer of Dr. Bethune:

O God!
Pardon what I have been;
Sanctify what I am;
Order what I shall be:
And Thine
Shall be the glory;
And mine
The eternal salvation;
Through Jesus Christ, my Lord.

Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO-MORROW.

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from Ohio, Gen. SHERWOOD, to act as Speaker pro tempore to-morrow.

WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I move to consider House joint resolution 235, extending the time for filing applications for insurance in the War-Risk Bureau from February 12 to April 12, 1918. I will say that a similar resolution, exactly like this in every respect, Senate joint resolution 128, has been passed by the Senate, and I ask that that Senate joint resolution be considered in lieu of the House resolution.

Mr. STAFFORD. I assume that the gentleman asks to have the Senate joint resolution taken from the Speaker's table and considered in the House.

Mr. SIMS. Yes. Let me state briefly that the time for filing applications under the War-Risk Bureau bill expires on the 12th of this month. On account of many applications not being received from the soldiers in foreign lands, it is necessary to extend the time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks to have Senate joint resolution 128 substituted for House joint resolution 235. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I assume that the request of the gentleman is to have Senate joint resolution 128 taken from the Speaker's table and laid before the House.

Mr. SIMS. That is the request, and I was about to explain why it was necessary.

The SPEAKER. The matter is before the House, and the request is to take from the Speaker's table Senate joint resolution 128 and substitute it for House joint resolution 235. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Let the Senate joint resolution be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 128) granting to certain persons in the active war service an extension of time within which application for insurance may be made under section 401 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, as amended by the act approved October 6, 1917.

Resolved, etc., That the time within which application for insurance may be made as set forth in section 401 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War-Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved September 2, 1914, as amended by the act approved October 6, 1917, is hereby extended, with respect to every person in the active war service as to whom the time for making application would expire before the 12th day of April, 1918, so that every such person may make application for insurance up to and including the said 12th day of April, 1918: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to effect an extension of the automatic insurance provided for in the said section 401 beyond the 12th day of February, 1918.